

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1921

NUMBER 21

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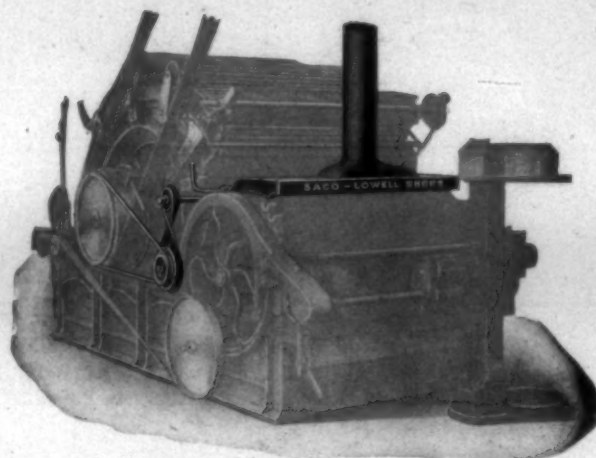
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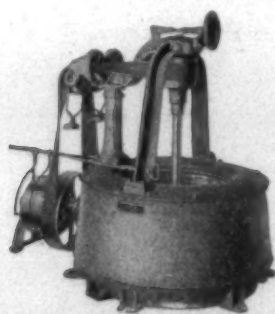
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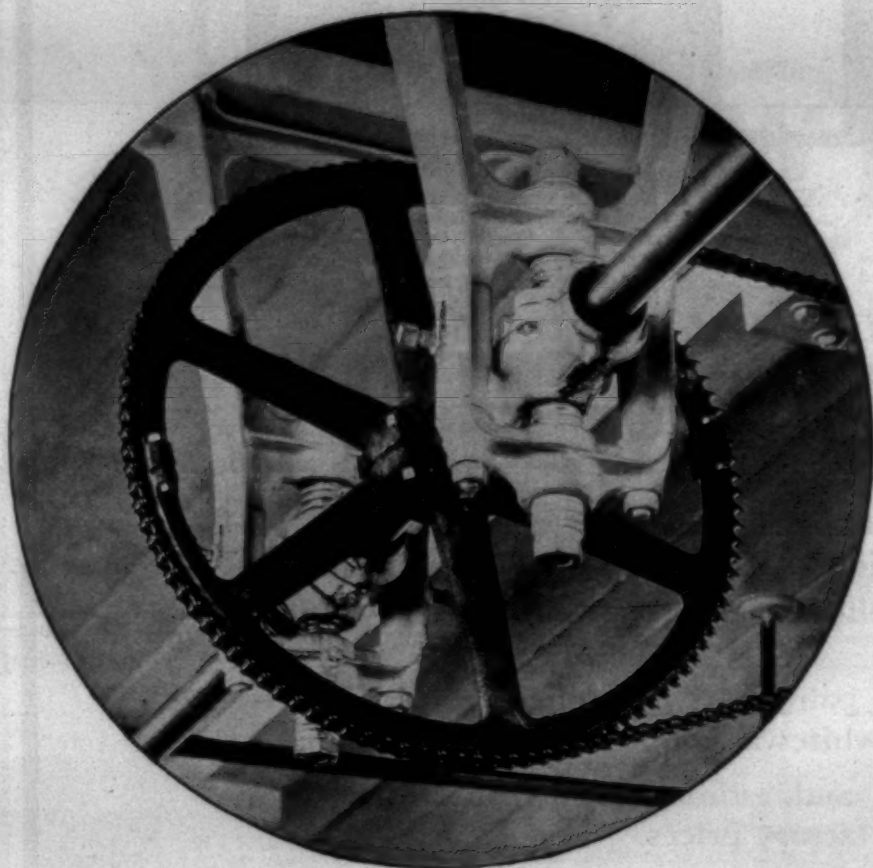
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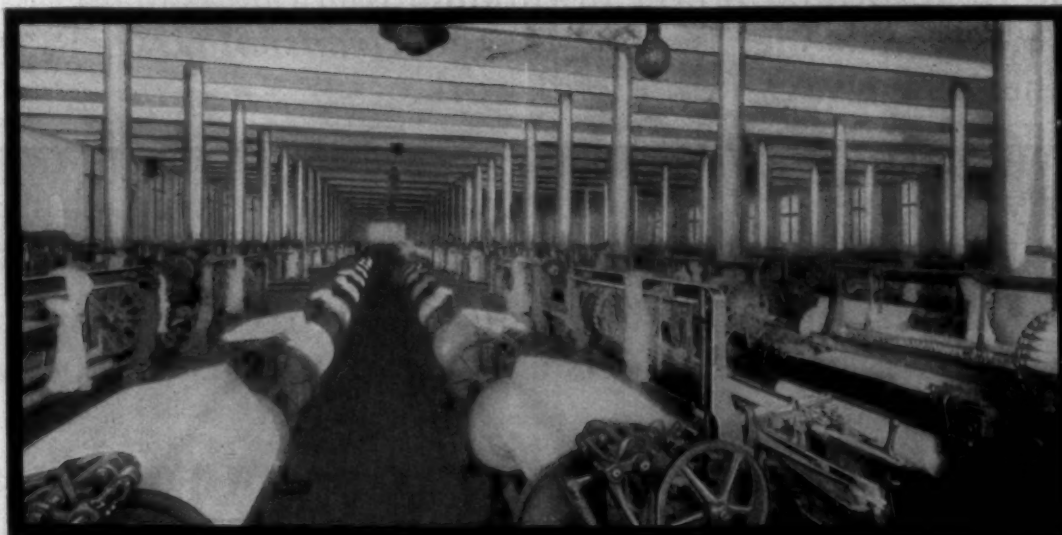
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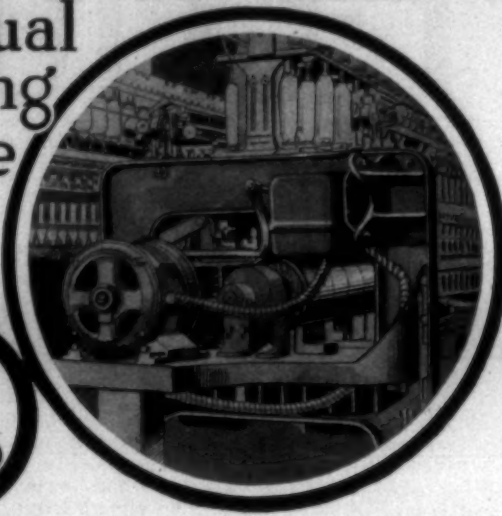
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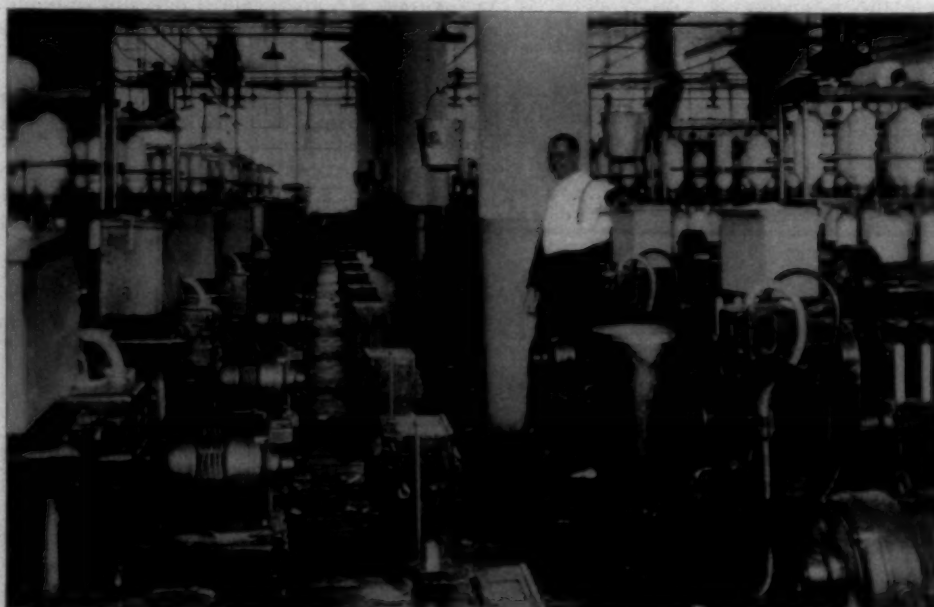
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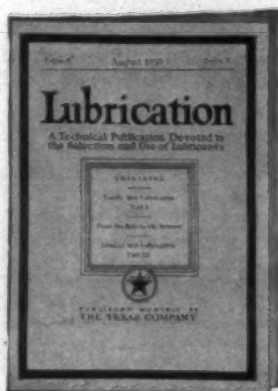
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Progress of Japanese Cotton Industry

Tokyo—Japanese cotton mills, during the first six months of 1920, exported 224,104,979 yards of cotton fabrics, or 8,310,179 yards more than in the latter half of 1919 and 44,302,140 yards more than in the early half of 1919, according to further statistics compiled by the National Spinners' Association.

Exclusive of cotton handkerchiefs, towels, cotton blankets, knit undershirts, cotton crepes, cotton flannels and cotton sewing threads, the exports totalled 198,970,363 yards.

China led all other countries in imports from the later category, with 77,744,453 yards, as compared with 74,501,950 yards in the latter half of 1919 and 68,781,863 yards in the early half of 1919.

Dutch India was next, claiming 41,286,454 yards for the first half of 1920, or almost 17,000,000 yards more than the total for the entire year of 1919.

British India took the third greatest amount, her imports from Japan for the period aggregating 26,493,045 yards, being only 3,015,884 yards less than the total for the previous year, when 10,833,809 yards were imported in the latter half and 18,675,120 yards in the first.

Exports to England were the smallest on the list, totalling only 17,911 yards and representing a decrease of 126,017 yards as compared with the early half of 1919 and a decrease of 70,010 yards as compared with the latter half.

To the United States, 1,519,749 yards were exported, indicating a decrease of 220,702 yards, compared with the latter half of 1919 and an increase of 1,305,289 yards compared with the early half of 1919.

No exportations were made to Argentine, Egypt or Cape of Good Hope within the six months, although these countries took 460,822 yards, 3,794,406 yards and 719,764 yards, respectively, in 1919.

Among other countries, Korean exports amounted to 14,425,578 yards, as compared with 46,896,394 yards in the latter half of 1919 and 23,987,977 yards in the early half of 1919. Hong Kong imported 4,157,668 yards, which was over a million more than for the whole of 1919. Strait Settlements, 5,315,435 yards, compared with 2,742,145 yards for the 12 months of 1919. Dutch Indo-China, 479,075 yards, compared with 64,366, in the latter half of 1919 and 82,827 yards, in the early half.

Asiatic Russia imported only 187,629 yards, compared with 4,367,354 yards in the latter half of 1919 and 14,511,144 yards in the early half. The Philippines took 3,744,131 yards, more than tripling her total imports from Japan of 505,729 yards in the year before.

Exports to Siam were 936,812 yards, compared with 226,858 yards in the latter half of 1919 and 107,610 in the early half. In addition to Argentine, South American exports totalled 1,696,839 yards. Africa, 2,085,572 yards, Australia, 4,266,300 yards; New Zealand, 192,812 yards; Hawaii, 193,812 yards, and all others, 569,610 yards.

Actual conditions in the manufacture of cotton tissue, according to the Spinning Association's report, showed 45,230 looms in operation during the early half of 1920. This compares with 43,483 in the latter half of 1919 and 39,455 in the early half of the same year. The total output of these looms was 399,597,574 yards, compared with 380,912,129 yards in the latter half of 1919 and 358,477,883 yards in the early half of 1919.

Working 156.3 business days, on an average of 13.27 hours per day, 98,799,250 pounds of yarn were consumed by the mills in the manufacture of this cloth. Compared with the latter half of 1919, the yarns consumed totalled 93,434,923 pounds and 86,353,637 pounds in the early half of 1919.

The output of waste yarns was 2,100,995 pounds.

On an average, 8,284 male operatives were employed and 41,078 female operatives.

Fifty-six companies, representing 198 spinning mills, were engaged in the manufacture of yarns at the end of June, 1920. At the end of June, 1919, there were 48 companies with 184 mills and at the end of June, 1918, 41 companies and 170 mills.

The combined capitalization of these companies, at the end of the first six months of 1920, aggregated 315,427,650 yen, compared with 202,177,650 yen in 1919 and 176,202,650 yen in 1918. Capital paid in amounted to 248,180,420 yen, while the various reserves represented a sum totalling 153,992,002 yen. The latter figure compares with 110,447,795 yen in 1919 and 74,457,603 yen in 1918.

The 198 mills represented a combined spindleage of 3,689,640, in addition to 434,736 twist yarn spindles.

At the end of June, 1919, the 184 mills operating at that time had a total of 3,735,391 spindles, including twist yarns, while at the end of June, 1918, among 170 mills, the number was 3,499,905 spindles. At the end of the 1920 period these mills also claimed 49,826 looms, compared with 42,400 in 1919 and 37,607 in 1918.

Raw cotton consumed during the first six months of 1920 totalled 55,480,258 kwan, or a little more than the amount consumed during the latter and early half of 1919, the figures for those periods being 55,383,831 kwan and 52,322,627 kwan, respectively.

Of the cotton consumed, Indian and American varieties supplied the bulk, heading the list in the order named with 29,865,047 kwan and 20,849,485 kwan. In the case of India, this is an increase of 4,534,869 kwan and 9,997,398 kwan, as compared with the latter and early half of 1919. Consumption of American cotton, on the other hand, showed a slight decrease, the total for the latter half of 1919 being 21,678,204 kwan and for the early half of 1919, 20,992,502 kwan.

Consumption of Chinese cotton, estimated at 2,654,674 kwan, indicates a considerable slump under the previous year, in the latter half of which 6,314,283 kwan were consumed and the early half the still larger figure of 9,402,140 kwan.

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Egyptian cotton supplies used amounted to 880,922 kwan, compared with 958,542 kwan in the latter half of 1919 and 912,127 kwan in the early half of 1919. Annum and Saigon cotton consumed amounted to 210,698 kwan, compared with 113,377 kwan the second half of 1919 and 158,458 kwan in the first half. Of Korean cotton, 697,113 kwan was consumed, compared with 734,937 and 639,600 kwan in the second and first half of 1919, respectively. All other cotton totalled 322,346 kwan.

An output of 991,936 kori of yarns was attained within in the early half of 1920. Compared with the production of the latter half of 1919, this shows an increase of 2,746 kori, and as compared with the early half of

1919 an increase of 60,344 kori is seen. In the latter half of 1918, 879,556 kori were produced.

Added to the production of the Japanese mills during the period were imports of 3,971 kori, giving a grand total of 995,907 kori. Of this number, 898,804 kori were absorbed in home consumption and the balance, 97,103 kori, was exported.

Although the yarn production in the latter half of 1919 was smaller by 2,746 kori than the first half of 1920, imports for the period were 8,247 kori. In the latter half of 1919 the exports were smaller, however, totalling 79,722 kori and home consumption greatest, totalling 917,715 kori.

The export figures of both the early half of 1920 and the latter half of 1919 show a material decrease from the early half of 1919, when 150,611 kori were shipped out of Japan. In the latter half of 1918 the still larger total of 209,288 kori were exported. In the last named period 670,679 kori were consumed at home out of a total supply of 879,967 kori.

Home consumption in the latter half of 1919, totalling 917,715 kori, as will be seen, was greater than the 898,804 kori consumed in the early half of the current year. Consumption for the early half of 1919 reached 781,641 kori, out of a total supply of 932,252 kori.

Of the total exports of yarn, 17,305,012 kin went to China, valued at 43,878,248 yen. In the latter half of 1919, 15,897,000 kin, valued at 38,719,113 yen, were shipped to that country, and in the early half, 30,981,300 kin, valued at 45,400,961 yen. To Hong Kong, 4,299,018 kin, valued at 11,125,863 yen, were exported, compared with 3,855,300 kin, valued at 8,725,659 yen in the latter half of 1919 and 6,836,202 kin, valued at 8,801,494 yen in the early half of 1919.

Corea imported 1,085,561 kin of Japanese yarns, valued at 1,927,805 yen. During the latter half of 1919, 1,888,461 kin, valued at 3,529,558 yen, were exported to Corea and during the early half of 1919, 2,925,718 kin, valued at 3,875,287 yen.

To the Philippines, 281,486 kin were exported during the early half of 1920, an increase of 232,658 kin, as compared with the latter half of 1919, and an increase of 172,558 kin as compared with the early half of 1919. Kanto-shu imports reached 1,692,947 kin, valued at 3,682,151 yen.

(Continued on Page 24.)

Causes of Damage in Warp Dyeing

(By "Progress" in Textile Manufacturer, Manchester, England.)

The present high values of cotton yarns are an extremely serious matter to the warp dyer when faced with the enormously increased cost of the claims which are made upon him by manufacturers for damages to the warps when delivered. These damages are charged as extra time required by the "dressers" in preparation, and the weavers in weaving the warps, owing to their faulty condition, and the dyer must necessarily meet them or risk the loss of future business.

Much might be done to minimize the trouble if the yarns received better treatment before leaving the spinner's hands. It is a lamentable fact that during the past few years much yarn as received from the spinner has been in a very poor condition as compared with similar yarns received in the pre-war period. Whether this is due to difficult labor conditions which have existed, through carelessness on the part of the operatives, or the poorer qualities of cotton, is not for the writer to discuss here.

The causes of damage may be broadly classified as spinners' faults, handling or transport faults, and dyers' faults. Under the heading of spinners' faults we may number: 1. Mixed yarns, which cause ends to fall down when the warps are under ordinary tension, necessitating "tying in" which in many cases must be done, as the other end cannot be traced. 2. Bad spinning, resulting in uneven twist, which causes lighter and darker places in the dyed warp. 3. Snarls, which are not only a source of uneven dyeing, but show up as gray places when finished owing to the dyestuff not being able to penetrate. They also cause mischief in processing, through becoming entangled with other threads. 4. Faulty warping, and the consequent twisting of the warps. 5. Bad winding into spools or cheeses, which gives rise to slack places, which are the terror of the warp dyer's existence. The trouble occasioned through the last fault is very considerable. The writer has seen twenty-four cheese warps being "run off" at one time, direct into the dye-bath, and under such conditions that if one cheese warp should contain a slack place, or slack places, the operative should be under a great disadvantage. He would not dare to stop his machine, owing to the fear of causing "stand marks" in the dyebath, which would mean faulty cloth, but also, because the draft in which the slack place was running would be liable to become twisted or more generally continue hanging, and eventually wrap

round one of the bottom rollers in the dyeing machine, leading directly to breakage of the warp. For instance, the twenty-four cheese warps mentioned would be run in either a four or six draft—that is, in running off the spools before entering the dyebath they would be grouped into four sixes or six fours, according to the counts of yarn and the number of ends in each warp; and if one of these cheeses contained such a fault, and a smash occurred, the machine would necessarily have to be stopped, certain cheeses would have yarn broken, while the remainder would be badly "stand-marked" through standing in the dye liquor until the broken warps could be tied together.

In the winding of cheese warps on to spools it occasionally happens, through carelessness, that the warps overhang the end of the wooden spools. These are practically always in a damaged condition when they reach the dyer.

Another fault is due to over-conditions, as is often the case with warps and cheeses when received from the spinner. In some instances warps stored in a very fair grey room have been so mildewed within a fortnight after receipt as to be almost unworkable. Frequently the trouble is not discovered until the yarn is put into process, owing to the mildew being internal.

Yarns which may be in perfect condition when leaving the spinner are often in a damaged state when received by the dyer, owing to bad handling in transport from one to the other. Many such damages are caused through the unsuitable clothing worn by the carters and loaders. In an up-to-date establishment all operatives handling yarns wear blouses fastening with tapes, in place of ordinary coats, and canvas slippers in place of boots. By these means the danger of threads being caught on buttons and nails is entirely obviated. A further source of damage is the carrying of weavers' beams, placed on the top of warps. This is an extremely thoughtless act, as owing to jolting of the lorry, the flanges of the beams cut into the yarn, with a serious result.

Warps and cheeses are sometimes so placed that the spools of the latter are in a constant state of friction with yarn, which is very quickly worn through. This latter trouble occurs more frequently now than formerly, owing to the constantly increasing use of motor vehicles, which, while being far quicker and much more economical in use, necessarily give rise to far more jolting and vibration.

The dyer is by no means free from blame in adding to damage already

caused, or in causing it. In some dye-works the antiquated methods of handling yarns are about as bad as can possibly be imagined. Warps may be hoisted off a lorry by means of a hook attached to a power windlass, and if this is in the hands of a careless operative the damage caused can be readily imagined. A further cause of damage in the dyer's hands is the very common practice of piling in the grey room in such a haphazard manner as to necessitate handling several times over. This can readily be overcome by placing the warps or cheese in racks, or on suitable stillages where it can remain until such time as the dyer is ready to process.

Mildewed yarn is often caused through leaving warps on a bare floor or piling against a damp wall, especially so if the yarn is over conditioned when received.

Most of the damage actually caused by the dyer is certainly due to faulty machinery. The supervision of all machinery in the dye-house should be thorough, methodical and regular. Unless every machine is thoroughly inspected at least once a month it is almost inevitable that damage will result either from the uneven tension between the "nip" rollers, owing to the covering wearing, or from the bottom rollers, which in the case of standing baths are never seen, becoming loose in their seatings. Guide pegs and gannies should be kept in good condition, and not allowed to become rough and worn, whereby splinters either tear the yarn in passing, or are carried forward into the squeezing rollers and cut the yarn under pressure. In addition to the liability of cheese warps having slack places, and the subsequent damage in processing, must be mentioned the trouble with snarls, especially from ball warps, when, if the operative is not very attentive, lumps of yarn are carried up out of the ball over the gantry and into the machine, and become entangled around the rollers immediately on entering the dyebath.

Boxes and wagons should be regularly inspected, and repaired immediately any uneven edges or damaged places are noticed. It is far more economical to employ a joiner permanently on repairing boxes, trunks, guide pegs, and gannies, than to pay for torn warps to the manufacturer.

The sizing process is sometimes the cause of much trouble, owing to the excessive boiling of the size liquor. This causes the yarn to be crossed or "blown" which after drying on the cylinders is so "baked in" as to make it impossible for the winder or warp dresser to separate

one thread from another.

Drying cylinders should receive attention on account of the varying tension existing owing to the shrinking in the warps as the moisture is evaporated. They should also be regularly cleaned of all "skin" and fluff. Unless a close watch is kept, slack places sometimes occur which may wrap round a cylinder and cause a warp to be broken in two, or, on the other hand, if the method of the dyeing is of a stringent mineral nature, too much tension may be formed, resulting in "endy" warps through threads breaking apart.

In the finishing room splitting is the cause of considerable trouble. The splitter is apt to run ends from one warp along with another, the full length from one lease band to another, before finding his mistake. This is all so much loss to the manufacturer, as he has not the requisite number of ends in the warp for his cloth. Baling machines should not be allowed to run at too great a speed as lumps are often carried up to the "pot-eye" and these lumps, if the machine is running very quickly, cause bad tears, which are not seen until the warp is in course of preparation for weaving by the "dresser."

Speaking generally, much damage could be avoided if all floors were kept level and in good condition, as by covering with rock asphalt and keeping all gangways clear, and handling the yarns as little as possible.

Proposed Cut in Egyptian Cotton Acreage Alarms British Spinners.

Manchester, Eng.—Whatever new factors in the cotton trade have made their appearance have been of a depressing character. Genuine alarm has been caused by the announcement that the Egyptian Government has issued an order that the acreage under cotton must be reduced by one-third next season. Such a decision is more momentous for Lancashire than for any other country.

It was originally expected that the crop now being marketed would amount to 7,500,000 cantars, but it is pretty certain now that the yield will not be much over 6,000,000 cantars. If the order is carried out, there is not the slightest doubt that the strongest pressure will be brought to bear to secure at least its modification—next season's yield may conceivably not exceed 4,000,000 cantars. The smallest crop during the war was 4,726,518 cantars, this being the yield in the 1914-15 season.

The fact that there is an abund-

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ance of Egyptian cotton at present and a demand for it that is far below the normal does not diminish the seriousness of the prospect. A yield of 4,000,000 cantars will be totally inadequate; in fact, it would be calamitous. It is true that efforts are being made to grow Egyptian cotton in other areas, but at the best, years must elapse before any substantial measure of success can be achieved.

Less importance need be attached to the campaign that has started in America advocating a huge cut in the acreage under cotton in the States. This is not a Government order, and agitations in America usually represent a good deal more sound and fury than serious intention. We must, however, expect a very considerable reduction unless between now and March prices are raised to a level that will make the planting of cotton profitable. This is possible, but perhaps not probable.

Spinners are only buying cotton from hand to mouth, and they will have to see more prospect of trade before they enter into heavy engagements for the raw material. Few have fixed the basis for more than microscopical quantities, and those who did so a few weeks back are now regretting their precipitancy. Some mills have paid pence per pound more for points on than is being demanded at present. Consequently unless they had sold yarn against the cotton they will be involved in serious losses.

The short time movement in the spinning section has not yet had any obvious effect on the position in Lancashire. As a matter of fact, demand has sunk to such a low ebb that it is doubtful whether even current production is being sold within 30 or 40 per cent. It is noticeable, however, that when a spinner clears his stock very cheaply he will not quote, or if he does will ask 2d per pound or so more. There have been some good purchases of ring means in several instances, and the tendency has been to harden quotations. Some think the turning point in yarn prices has been reached unless there is a further decline in the raw material.

The cloth situation is dismal. Even Indian demand has tapered off to a mere nothing.

Order Placed for 400,000 Yards Pajama Checks.

Greenville, S. C.—It was learned today that W. L. Gassaway, president of a large cotton mill, has just received an order from a large underwear manufacturing house for 400,000 yards of pajama checks. Another encouraging feature of the order is that the mill was offered one-half cent per yard more for the goods than the prevailing New York quotation. This and other substantial orders which mills in this section are receiving indicate that business is beginning to look up in the cotton mill industry.

Reports were also heard that the Graham Mill interests had received a big order for gingham and other print cloths at a contract price that was a cent and a half above the New York quotations Saturday.

Mills in this section which cur-

tailed operations to three and four days a week, have resumed operations on a basis of 48 hours a week, but with a readjustment of the wage scale, reductions in wages ranging from 25 to 40 per cent.

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Loom Let-off Mechanism

William L. Maffett and James C. Gray, Trion, Ga., have invented a loom let-off mechanism, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to an improved let-off mechanism for looms, and contemplates more particularly a device for use in connection with the well known Bartlett or similar type of let-off.

In practice at the present time, certain difficulties are experienced with the known let-off mechanisms, in which the warp beam cannot be let back without manipulating and releasing some of the mechanical elements, and without the usual oily and soiling consequences. Numerous attempts have been made to overcome these disadvantages, but in each instance the mechanism produced is complicated and dependent upon the manipulation of at least certain parts of the device.

It is the primary object of the present invention to produce a device the use of which will permit the warp beam to be grasped and let back by an operative without the necessity of operating or releasing any of the mechanical parts of the let-off mechanism.

Another object of the invention is the production of a let-off device in which an automatic and yieldingly acting clutch is provided for normally controlling the operation of the mechanism, and at the same time permit of a reverse movement when the loom is stopped and the warp beam is grasped by an operative and moved the required distance.

With these and other objects in view the invention further consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts hereinafter described and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings which show by way of illustration an embodiment of our invention, and in which corresponding reference characters designate similar parts.

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a let-off mechanism as applied to a loom;

Figure 2 is an end elevation;

Figure 3 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view partly in elevation, on the line 3-3 of Figure 2, showing the manner in which the device is attached to the frame of the loom;

Figure 4 is an enlarged detail horizontal sectional view through the clutch when engaged; and

Figure 5 is a similar detail view showing the ratchet part of the clutch disengaged when the beam is let back.

The present invention has been primarily designed for use in connection with the Bartlett let-off mechanism and comprises a novel clutch having an intermediate movable member arranged to co-operate with mating members, one of said mating members being keyed to the shaft, and the other of said members being loosely mounted thereon.

Referring to the drawings, a con-

ventional form of Bartlett let-off mechanism is shown, attached to a portion of the frame 1 of a loom. Brackets 2 support and form bearings for the shaft 3 of the let-off mechanism; and are secured in any preferred manner to the frame 1 of the loom.

The usual pawl and ratchet mechanism 4 is shown positioned on the shaft 3, and is interconnected with the link 5 which in turn is attached to the lay from which it receives motion. The brake or friction device 6 is positioned at the top of the shaft 3, and the worm is indicated at 7. The foregoing elements form

arranged to mesh with the gear 16 carried by the usual warp beam 17. The gear 15 is preferably detachably positioned upon the shaft 9 by means of a cotter pin and washer 18 as shown, or any other approved device may be used as will be understood. The gear 15 is provided on one face thereof with one member 19 of the clutch mechanism now to be described.

This clutch member 19 is in the form of a ratchet and is arranged to normally engage a mating member 20 carried by the intermediate and movable clutch element 21. A reduced hub section 22 of the clutch

is arranged to mesh with the gear 16 carried by the usual warp beam 17. Figure 4. A spring 28 is interposed between the intermediate movable clutch element 21 and the aforesaid fixed collar 27. The spring is arranged to surround the several lugs forming the clutch members 24 and 26, and normally force the movable clutch element 21 and more particularly the clutch member 19 thereof into engagement with the clutch member 20 carried by the gear 15.

In letting back the warp beam it will be seen that the clutch member 20 will ride out of engagement with the clutch member 19 as shown in Figure 5. This disengagement of the clutch does not require any releasing or manipulating of the let-off mechanism. The warp beam is conveniently grasped by an operative at the place where he is standing and turned back, and as a result the operative is not compelled to soil his hands with oil and grease, as is now the case. At present the oil and grease from an operative's hands as the result of manipulating the let-off mechanism, are often worked into the material produced causing either the material to be wasted or reduced to an inferior quality and value.

The construction of the clutch mechanism permits of a positive normal engagement during the operating of the loom, and its easy disengagement when being let back.

As a result, the invention has been found to greatly reduce the time now lost by operatives in walking about the loom when manipulating the present forms of let-off mechanisms.

Various changes in the size, proportion and arrangement of the several parts herein described may be made without departing from the invention and we do not limit ourselves to the exact construction set forth herein.

Establish Branch at Greenville, S. C.

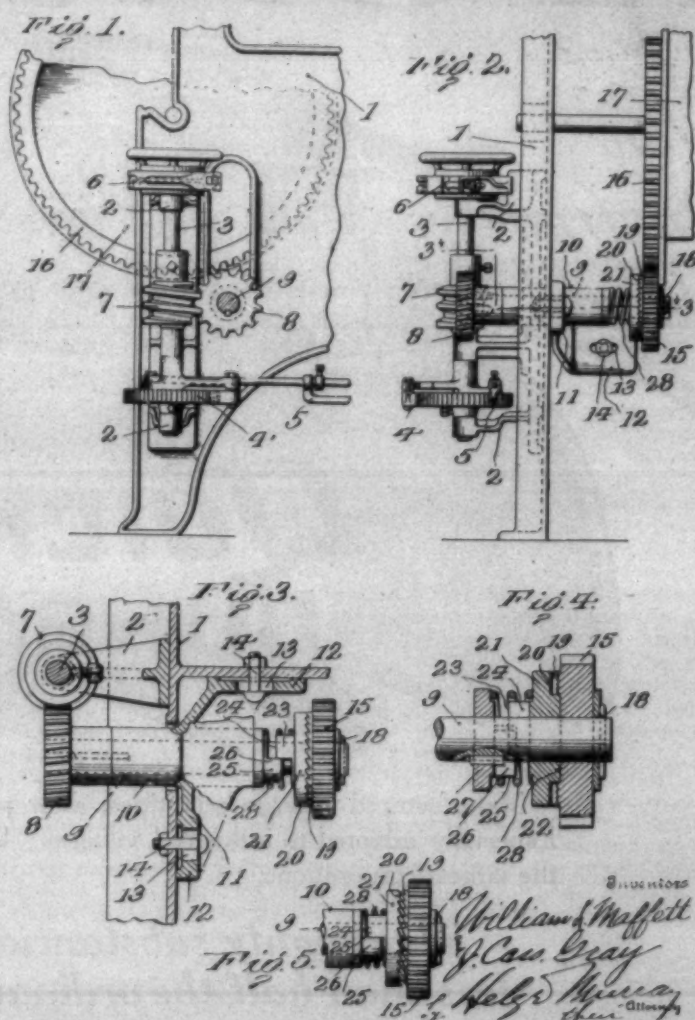
Swan & Finch Company of New York have just completed arrangements for carrying a large stock of SLO-FLO, Textile Mill Lubricants, in Greenville, S. C., for the better accommodation of the trade of that state.

W. A. Williams of Greenville, S. C., who is well and favorably known throughout South Carolina, will represent them in that state and will have charge of the branch.

Work of Repairing Laurens Cotton Mill Now Nearly Finished.

Laurens, S. C.—The work of repairing that portion of the roof of the Laurens Cotton Mill which was torn away December 22 by a terrific wind storm that demolished the top of one of the towers, timbers of which thrust the roof onto the spinning frame, has about been completed, though the mill has not been interrupted seriously by the accident.

Dust from shoddy mills is used as a fertilizer in England.



of themselves no part of the present invention except as used in conjunction with the novel form of clutch to be presently described. The arrangement of shaft 3 and worm 7 permits the work beam to rotate as will be understood.

Meshing with the worm 7 is a worm gear 8 keyed to one end of a power transmitting shaft 9. The shaft 9 is supported in a bearing 10 formed in the bracket 11 secured to the frame of the loom, as best shown in Figure 3. Arms 12 extend from the bracket 11 and are each provided with slots 13 through which bolts 14 pass for adjustably securing the bracket to the frame as will be understood.

Upon the opposite end of the shaft 9 is loosely mounted a gear 15

element 21 bears against the face of the gear 15 when the clutch is engaged and the loom is operating, thereby insuring a positive and durable engagement of the clutch members 19 and 20. The hub section 22 also serves to guide the intermediate clutch element 21 when moved upon the shaft 9 during the disengagement of the clutch members 19 and 20.

The intermediate clutch element is slidably mounted upon the power transmitting shaft 9, and in addition to the clutch member 20, is also provided with protruding lugs 23 forming a clutch member 24 as shown. Associated with the protruding lugs 23 are other lugs 25 forming a clutch member 26. The lugs 25 are carried by an annular collar 27 fixedly key-

Gaston County Community Workers Hold Meeting.

Gastonia, N. C.—The very storage battery of information, enthusiasm and help-the-other-fellow spirit found in the monthly meetings of the Gaston County Community Workers Association seemed to have overflowed at the Monday session. To begin with, the good disease of congeniality was immediately transmitted from the hostess of the evening, Miss Hattie Neill, community worker at the Modena Mill, and her efficient co-helpers. The reception hall of this attractive community house was especially inviting with beautiful potted plants.

The meeting was called to order and presided over by the president, Miss Nell Pickens. Rev. R. C. Long, pastor of the Loray Presbyterian church, offering the opening prayer.

No longer could the good news be kept, so at this juncture a New Year's gift to the community workers was presented by the president from Mr. George W. Ragan, who generously donated Room No. 2 of the Ragan Building to be the official work room and headquarters where the workers may drop in at any time to consult or find information from a special library concerning their multitudinous duties. Here also the Community Survey will be edited.

Words are inadequate to even try to express appreciation but will try by giving more and better service for the improvement of the people of Gaston county. Heretofore much interesting information concerning this work has failed to reach the general public and to avoid this in the future Mrs. Joe Gribble of Dallas was elected unanimously as the official reporter.

Rev. G. R. Gillespie, appointed at the December meeting to investigate further the necessary steps looking toward incorporation, submitted feasible plans for consideration with the final adoption of the business principle inaugurating the stock or sharing system of \$1.00 per share, leaving the amount and other details in the hands of the executive committee, editor, manager and associate editors of the Survey.

The workers were asked to interest their respective mill authorities in having good pictures made of the various community houses and play grounds so that cuts may be made for use in a special issue of the paper.

Excellent outlines for various activities were presented by Miss Edith Pickens on Camp Fire; Boys' Work, Rev. R. C. Long; Girls' Clubs, Miss Taylor; Mothers' Clubs, Mrs. Joe Gribble. "What Can Be Done to Interest Father?" was richly presented by Rev. J. W. C. Johnson and deserves special mention. The Association was honored by the presence of a number of special guests: Mrs. George W. Ragan, of Gastonia; Mr. W. H. Willis, of the state department of vocational work; Mr. W. F. Trout, of the Community Service of Gastonia, and Major William T. Morgan, educational lecturer, who paid high tributes to this organization, saying, "I thought I had been working, and I have visited many numbers of meetings covering vast territories, but you

are doing exactly what America needs."

During the social hour Miss Neill was assisted by Mesdames W. T. Story, Zeb Harmon, O. A. Dover, and W. F. Kincaid in serving a delicious salad course with coffee.

The next meeting will be held the third Monday in February at three o'clock at the Rex Community House.

Conditions Improve at Albemarle.

Albemarle, N. C.—For several weeks past indications have pointed to an early return to normal business conditions. Not to an abnormal state of prosperity such as we have had for two or three years, but to a safe, permanent, and lasting stable state of business. However, there have been those who

have doubted this, but the folks who have been reading the various news dispatches coming from various sections of the State and nation, during the past three or four days, have now no doubts. The local cotton mills and knitting mills started up Monday morning on four days a week time, and within a week or two they may be running at full tilt.

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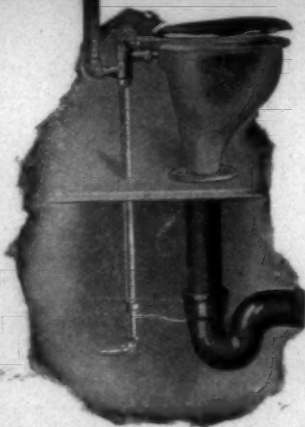
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Copy of Spinning Questionnaire

The questionnaire which has been used by the spinning committee of the Southern Textile Association in gathering information and preparing papers for the meetings is being reproduced this week that it may be used in connection with the spinners' meeting at Spartanburg.

The committee hopes to revise this questionnaire soon after the meeting and all spinners are urged to ask questions and make suggestions which would aid in making the questionnaire just as efficient as possible. If you have any trouble or would like to have a question answered, write it out and turn over to the committee.

The old questionnaire is as follows:

Question No. 1—Does it pay to have spindles "plumbed" every year or does it do just as well to "plumb" them one year and set the spindles at the top the next year? In other words, does the results justify the expense of overhauling spinning thoroughly every year?

Answer

Question No. 2—When "plumbing" spindles do you level the ring rails cross-ways as well as length-ways. How do you do this?

Answer

Question No. 3—What is the best distance to set guide wires from top of spindles on No. 30s warp. Give your reasons.

Answer

Question No. 4—What is the best remedy for roving and thread "lapping up" around steel rolls.

Answer

Question No. 5—What size band do you use to drive your spindles, that is, how many bands to the pound? Is it made of roving or yarn? How many turns per inch in roving and what size roving? What is the size of your whorls?

Answer

Question No. 6—Can you get more twist with a band of small diameter than with a band of large diameter? Give your reasons.

Answer

Question No. 7—Do you have spinners do their own cleaning or do you have extra help clean the frames? If you use extra help for cleaning explain whether you have made any saving or whether it costs more.

Answer

Question No. 8—Do you oil lifting rods?

Answer

Question No. 9—Which is the best method of running a traverse on 40s filling up slow or down slow? Which method will best prevent the filling pulling off in bunches in the cloth?

Answer

Question No. 10—What spindle speed will give the best results on 40s filling? On 30s warp?

Answer

Question No. 11—Is it best to have several doffers work on one frame at a time or each doffer to have so many frames to himself?

Answer

Question No. 12—What is the best method of using up filling that has become dirty by falling on the floor or has oil on it?

Answer

Question No. 13—What is the best method to run warper drums forward or backward? Give your reasons.

Answer

Question No. 14—How many yards per minute should go through a warper on No. 30s warp using a 4x5 spool?

Answer

Question No. 15—What idea have you developed in your room that has made a noticeable improvement in the running of your spinning?

Answer

Question No. 16—What do you consider the greatest need of the spinning rooms of the South today?

Answer

Jobber's Overall Company Deficit Given at \$2,389,424.

Lynchburg, Va.—The deficit faced by the Jobbers' Overall Company, now in the hands of a creditors' committee, is placed at \$2,389,424 by accountants reporting as of December 31, 1920, to the committee. Under the agreement to be signed by creditors of the company, one of the largest of its kind in the world, its affairs are to be conducted by the creditors' committee. Most of the creditors, it is understood, have already signed the agreement.

Southern Representative for Shambow Shuttle Co.

The Shambow Shuttle Company, Woonsocket, R. I. has announced the appointment of the Walraven Company of Atlanta, Ga., as their Southern Representative.

The Shambow Shuttle Co. has been manufacturing shuttles since 1879, and probably enjoy the best reputation of any shuttle manufacturer in the United States. As a step forward, they have recently brought out a fibre reinforced shuttle, which after a test of over two years has exceeded the expectations of the manufacturer.

The Shambow Shuttle Co. will have a complete service and a advisory department in the South. This department to be in charge of Mr. A. W. Angell. Mr. Angell has been for a number of years connected with the Shambow Shuttle Co. with headquarters at Woonsocket, and is an experienced weaver and textile engineer. His services will be at the disposal of the Southern textile mills free of charge, and will be of considerable assistance to the mills of the South in helping them re-minimum.

The Walraven Company is well known in the South being representative of a large member of the leading machine tool and mill and textile supply manufacturers, among these being Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I. and Hendley Machine Company, Turrington, Conn.

The Walraven Company says the fibre reinforced shuttle manufac-

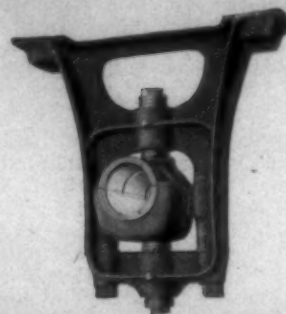
tured by Shambow Shuttle Company has many advantages over the old wooden shuttle as the vulcanized fibre is tougher than shuttle-wood, more wear resisting retains uniformity longer, re-enforces the shuttle against splitting and absolutely gives off no spindles.

Gastonia Cotton Mfg. Co. Gets Big Contract.

Beginning last Monday night the Gastonia Cotton Manufacturing Company of Gastonia, N. C. resumed full time operations, running both day and night. At present this mill has been running full time in daylight but has not been running at night for some time. Night hands who have been absent have returned to the mill. Contracts have been made within the past few days which guarantee full time operations of the mill for some months to come. Supt. Poovey states that his mill has lost perhaps less time during the past three months than any mill in Gastonia. It has been idle only about two weeks altogether.

At present the mill is running on No. 20 yarns and curtain scrim. Both of these are in splendid demand. The curtain scrim turned out at this plant is of a quality which has long been in great demand.

J. Lee Love, of Cambridge, Mass., head of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, is president of the mill and his son, J. Spencer Love, is secretary and treasurer.



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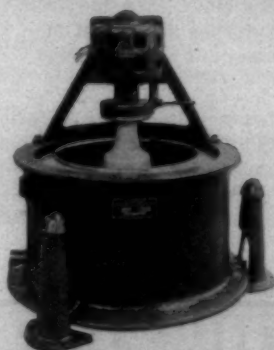
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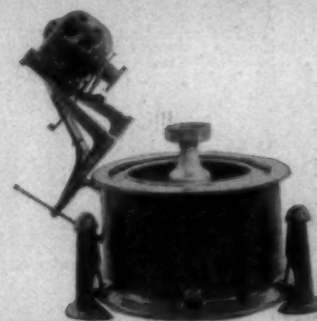
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Creditors of Marlboro Mills Grant Extension.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Marlboro Mills, held at the mill office in McColl, S. C., it was almost unanimously voted to grant the mill company a year's extension in paying their creditors.

The mills recently sent a letter to all creditors asking that they grant this extension of one year or more, if necessary, in the payment of accounts, and calling attention to the fact that the creditors, if they co-operated to this end, would be able to realize a full settlement of their claims.

The creditors, in voting to grant the extension, also appointed a committee from the creditors, which will co-operate with the management in the operation of the mills.

Regarding the affairs of the Marlboro Mills, it is said that they owe approximately \$2,450,000. The stock on hand and in process, cotton and other supplies, amounts to about \$2,100,000, this amount having been showed by an audit taken on November 30, using the market values on that date, with the exception of the Egyptian cotton, which was inventoried at 8 cents less than market value.

The company has sold to a number of tire companies goods valued at \$3,800,000 and would have been able to have met all its obligations promptly had deliveries on these contracts not been held up. It was stated at a meeting that a representative of the creditors had recently visited these tire companies and was

informed that they will accept deliveries of these goods purchased from now on. The five mills of the Marlboro Company are now running full time, with the exception of the mercerizing departments.

California Cotton Crop for 1920 152,636 Bales.

A recent report on the size of the 1920 Arizona and California cotton crop attributed to the Agricultural Department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce is stated to have emanated from sources other than that body. This report, as noted at the time, estimated the California yield at 204,750 bales of 500 pounds each, and the Arizona production for both long and short staple, at 172,000 bales, which has since been shown to be exaggerated in the light of an official survey printed in these columns last week, placing the Arizona output at about 84,000 bales.

Total California and Arizona, 269,000 acres, 149,320 bales.

All Cotton — California, 287,500 acres, 152,636 bales; Arizona (final), 225,000 acres, 105,200 bales.

Industrial Conference at Blue Ridge July 29, 30 and 31.

Announcement has just been made by the industrial department of the Y. M. C. A. that the industrial conference will be held at Blue Ridge, N. C., on July 29, 30 and 31.

This conference will be similar to the one held last year only it is expected to be much larger. Several

well known speakers will be present. Mr. Towson will preside again this year. The textile industry was well represented last year and will be again this year.

Those present last year will regret to learn that Mr. Byron C. Piatt, basso with the American Industries Quartet, met with a fatal accident at his home in Massachusetts just before Christmas. He was trimming some trees in the yard, when he fell and struck his head on the pavement, causing instant death.

Company May Sell Stock to Employees.

In advertising the date and place of the annual stockholders meeting of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, January 27, announcement is made that it is proposed to increase the authorized maximum capital stock by the sum of seven and a half million dollars, of which 5,000,000 will be preferred stock, and the remaining \$2,500,000 classed as "Common Stock A," which will be sold to employees of the concern only. While President Fitzgerald could not be seen in regard to this announcement, it is understood that the board of directors have approved the plan and it only remains for the stockholders to acquiesce.

The price of Class A stock will be \$100 per share and will be sold to the operatives on the installment plan or for cash or part cash, as the purchaser may prefer.

The new Class A stock will possess full voting rights just as the other stocks of the company.—Schoolfield (Va.) Progress.

N. C. Cotton Manufacturers Meet in Raleigh.

Former Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina was the principal speaker at the semi-annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina held in Raleigh, N. C., Monday with fifty members of the association in attendance.

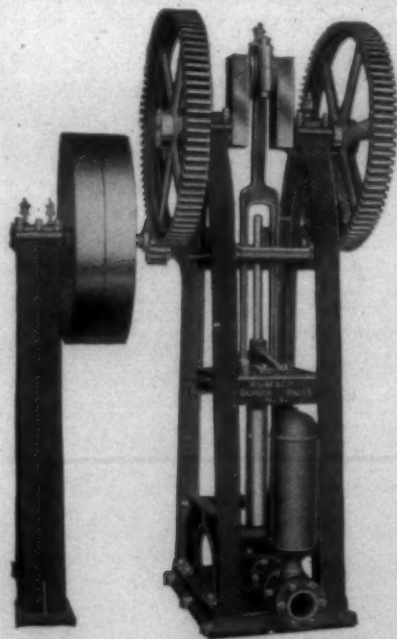
At the conclusion of his address, the association unanimously adopted the following resolution in regard to the American Products Import and Export Corporation:

"Resolved that this association express its approval to Governor Manning for his able presentation of this matter and that this association go on record as favoring this or any other plan that will stabilize the price of cotton and assist the export of cotton and, further, that this plan be presented through our secretary to the members of this association for their careful and favorable consideration."

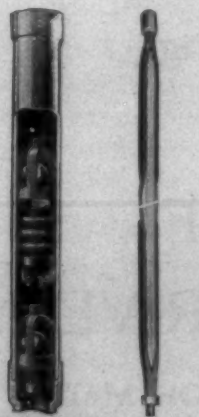
Former Senator Arthur Dixon, of Gastonia; A. H. Bahnson, of Winston-Salem, and W. D. Briggs, of Raleigh, composed the resolution committee.

Resolutions of respect were also passed to the memory of D. Y. Cooper, of Henderson, and Col. C. B. Armstrong, of Gastonia, two members of the association, who have died recently.

D. C. Leake, of Rockingham, and Marshall Hunter, of Charlotte, president and secretary, respectively, of the association, both attended the meeting.



Working Head for Belt Drive



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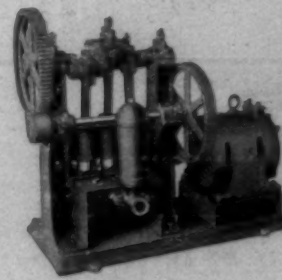
Rumsey Deep Well Pumping Outfits

The Rumsey line of Deep Well Pumps includes a complete range of up-to-date machinery mill water supply from open or drilled wells of any depth and for use in connection with open reservoirs or pneumatic storage tanks.

Strength and accessibility are accomplished in the Rumsey designs and best use is made of the differential plunger, large air chamber capacity, artesian cylinder with removable plunger and valves and buoyant wood connecting rod.

Great care should be exercised in the choice of equipment. Deep well pumping is severe service for any machine and repair work requiring the removing of parts from the well is expensive. An outfit of ample size and strength, selected to meet the exact conditions of installation will prove an investment of real value.

Recommendations and prices on Deep Well Pumps suitable for any working condition will be offered on inquiry, giving full particulars of the proposed installation.



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Dyestuffs Legislation in England and America.

The British dye bill previously referred to in this bulletin became a law late in December. It is a licensing measure and is to continue in effect for ten years. Control of imports is placed in the hands of a board consisting of three dye makers, three users of dyes, two disinterested business men, and an impartial chairman.

The prompt manner in which British law makers have dealt with a serious emergency increases the probability that legislation giving adequate protection to the American dye industry will be passed at the present session of Congress. Those who insist upon the fullest measure of protection to an infant industry and those who oppose a license system have, within the past few days, it is believed, found common ground in a substitute measure which it is understood will command needed support both in the House and Senate. The substitute will divide dyes into those made in this country in commercial quantities, and those not made here in commercial quantities. The tariff on the first classification will be an adjustable duty that will bring the foreign product always twenty per cent above the domestic. Where the dyes are equal in quality this difference, it is believed, will suffice to determine the sale of the American product, but in cases where the foreign product is thought to have an advantage over the American, the difference in cost will not operate to prevent a dye user, from purchasing where he pleases. Under the proposed substitute on dyes not made in America but essential to the textile industry, an ad valorem duty of thirty per cent will be charged, with an additional duty of twenty per cent bringing the total up to fifty per cent. The additional twenty per cent will be placed in a special fund under the control of Congress, to be awarded to any institution that in its judgment should be aided in chemical research.

Recent advices from London are to the effect that an amalgamation of the dye manufactures of Great Britain is now in process of formation. It is said that of the dyes made at the present time in Great Britain three-fourths are produced by the British Dyestuffs Corporation and the remainder by seventeen different firms, some of whom only manufacture one per cent of the total output. In Germany the companies composing the great dyestuffs and chemical combine have ambitious plans for the formation of a company with a capital of 500,000,000 marks which will have for its purpose the extensive of nitrate production in that country. It is planned that the new concern shall take over the nitrate works at Oppau and Merseburg, now operated by the Badische Anilin and Sodafabrik. Government sanction is also expected at an early date of a proposed extension until December 31, 1999, of the existing working agreement in the German dyestuffs industry. From National Association Cotton Manufacturers Bulletin No. 9.

How One Merchant Sees Cotton Goods.

Frederick K. Rupprecht, of Converse & Company, said yesterday that the strong feature of the cotton goods situation to him was the large number of orders received and the breadth of the demand. In a single day his house received 160 orders for lots running from 10 cases to 100 and more from buyers representing all parts of the country.

There have been times in recent years when much larger volumes of sales have been made, and of course many times when the values were far exceeded. But at no time in his recollection has he seen the number of orders coming into a large house in a single day exceeded.

He ascribes the activity at this time to the very low prices named by agents to get business started and the very clean condition of stocks among jobbers and cutters handling the staple standard merchandise.

He believes that many buyers who have come forward slowly in the past two weeks are as yet unaware of the sold up condition on many standard fabrics, and this will prove to be a steadying force for some weeks to come. Many mills have been unable to check sales fast enough to prevent a sold up condition into March.

The mills have not been running in full and it will be some time before they can be started again in full. This will tend to limit the business that can be taken for nearly delivery, for while the brakes were put on sales very quickly in many instances, it was impossible to shut out many customers whose needs were positive and who have not asked for unusual quantities of merchandise.

Many lines of goods have been withdrawn from sale for the time being, not necessarily because of advances to be made, but to afford time for mills to check up and give accurate reports as to the possible output under a renewal of larger producing facilities. Sales of bleached cottons have been particularly large and strenuous.

There are still many goods that are notoriously under-priced and will jump sharply when demand extends to them. Such merchandise as brown drills, numbers of the specialties in colored cottons, and some of the fine and fancy printed cottons are yet to reach a purity of value with actual mill costs, based upon the reductions it is hoped to bring about through fuller operations and greater efficiency.

Overseer Spinning Commits Suicide.

H. C. Gallin, overseer of spinning at Georgia Mills No. 1, Griffin, Ga., committed suicide a few days ago by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. No cause for his act is known.

Examples of Egyptian embroidery date back to the sixteenth century, B. C.

A man who has no enemies has but few friends.



Put Daylight on the Job

DAYLIGHT is a panacea for many business ills. Make it work for you from whistle to whistle. Paint the interior of your plant with Dixielite, the original daylight saver.

It helps speed up production; first, by making all work easier to see; second, by eliminating those mistakes due to dark working conditions.

Light tends toward cheerfulness. Dixielite goes far towards keeping your employees happy and contented; and contentment has an actual dollar and cents value to your organization.

DIXIELITE

The Original Daylight Saver

It is the perfect white finish for walls and ceilings of mills, factories, and warehouses. Once applied, Dixielite spreads daylight evenly and brilliantly to every corner of a room. As long as there is light outside, Dixielite works inside. It lowers electric bills. It makes a place more sanitary. It saves the eyes of your workmen. Dixielite is made in gloss, semi-gloss, and flat finishes. Let us send you a sample.

Bay State Liquid Paints answer every painting question. There is a paint, stain, varnish or enamel for every conceivable purpose. **INOROUT**, the all-round varnish, is equally superior on inside or outside jobs. It can't be beaten.

WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO., INC.

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No Overproduction in Hosiery is Expected

Joseph P. Voorhees spoke at the Jobbers' Association of Knit Goods Buyers' meeting in New York Monday.

After a few introductory remarks Mr. Voorhees said: "The last eight months of 1920 in our line were more than a depression. They were a calamity, with no one in particular to blame. Almost everyone is fond of blaming their troubles on the other fellow, but, so far as I can see, each and everyone, in all walks of life, was at fault. The passing of the buck for three years of steady inflation was a fine game and it was enjoyed by all, but when the daily papers started the slogan, 'don't buy until prices come down,' it did not take the consumers very long to fall into line and believe that every branch of industry was controlled by robbers and pirates, and then the buck commenced to go backward—not so pleasant a game as when it was going forward. The rapid and sudden deflation in our business has meant almost ruin for many, and I have no doubt that some will not survive.

"In the readjustment of our business there are three things that have surprised me.

"First—Where all the hosiery came from that has been and apparently is still being sold by mills at distressed prices, because we do know that many lots have been sold under cost of replacement value.

"Second—Where did all the money come from that was invested in hos-

tery by jobbers and retailers so many months before they could use it in their legitimate business? This must have been a condition or they could not have operated so long without buying supplies. We still hear of big stocks on hand and we know it is a long time since they bought anything.

"Third—Probably the biggest surprise of all is the poor quality of hosiery delivered by the former reliable manufacturers. As one large mill man remarked, 'from the complaints we have received, it seems to me that all the hosiery our mills have made and delivered are seconds. Yet these very same goods a few months earlier were eagerly absorbed with compliments and thanks.'

"We hear a good deal about overproduction of hosiery; theoretically I cannot find it. Unfortunately we do not have accurate records regarding the manufacturers of hosiery in this country, but in a trade paper a few days ago the statement was made that the hosiery mills of this country could produce possibly 94,000,000 dozens a year to take care of home trade as well as export. No one knows what the exports will amount to in 1921, but records for the first ten months of 1920 show that 10,933,000 dozen cotton and 748,000 dozen artificial silk were shipped out of this country—rather startling when you consider the handicap foreign countries were under on account of the exchange.

"I do not think that 94,000 dozen is too much for this country to consume, and if that is correct, whence comes the overproduction? The only way I can see it is in overtime. Some mills can run two shifts and in that way we might have an overproduction on some lines. Figuring ninety-four million dozens as a year's daytime production, enough for our legitimate needs, if thirty per cent of the manufacturers should run overtime because they thought their customers were suffering for merchandise, and so made twenty-five or thirty million more dozens, that might account for our recent poor months, but if that

was the case it was not from overproduction during 1920. From the records I have gathered, the curtailment in production during 1920 was rather heavy and is well worth your thinking over. According to these figures, 42 per cent of all machines were idle during August, and approximately, during September, October, November and December, fully sixty per cent of all the machines were idle, so you can see that even if only fifty per cent were idle for six months, it would have cut 1920 production about twenty-five million dozen, apparently enough to balance the possible

(Continued on page 25.)

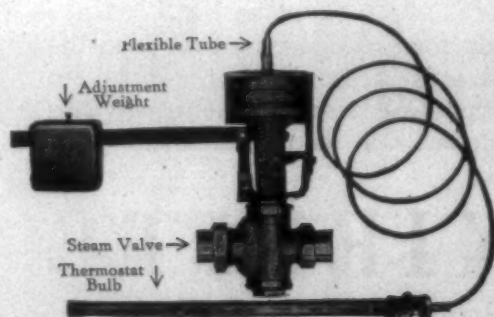
Norwood Filters

Cut down expenses and make better work,
Because

They provide clear, clean water for the mere cost of pumpage.

Norwood Engineering Company
Florence, Mass.

CHARLES M. SETZER, Southern Representative,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Powers Size Box Regulator

The thermostat bulb is immersed in the sizing and connected with the steam valve by the flexible tube. Any change in temperature in the size immediately affects the thermostat which operates the steam valve accordingly. This provides positive insurance against the size "skinning over" or becoming too thick. An easily read dial thermometer, with bulb in the size, indicates at all times the actual temperature of the size.

The Size-Maker's Formula

Whatever the size maker's formula, there is one certain temperature at which the size works best, and gives maximum results.

Keep the Temperature Right!

It will pay you, in actual money, to see that the size box never gets too hot or too cool.

Depending on the slasher tender is expensive, and doesn't get the results. Only automatic, thermostatic control can do that.

Such control is obtained by the use of a Powers Regulator on the size box.

It Helps Solve the Labor Problem

Automatic temperature control releases men and women for productive work.

The Powers Regulator Company

SPECIALISTS IN AUTOMATIC HEAT CONTROL

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

BOSTON

TORONTO

Southern Representatives "Askus" GUY L. MORRISON, Charlotte, N. C.
IRA L. GRIFFIN, Greenville, S. C.

See Demand This Spring Large Enough to Run Nation's Spindles All of 1921.

That there will be plenty of demand, commencing this spring, to run the 35,000,000 cotton spindles in the United States, full time, not only the rest of 1921, but for several years to come, at a good profit, is the prediction made by Sanford & Kelley, of New Bedford and Fall River, in a review of conditions in the latter city during 1920. This, they say, will be, "providing only that the manufacturers and operatives use average common sense in the adjustment of the rate of wages."

"The true condition of affairs, as we see it," they say, "is not that there is a surplus either of raw materials or manufactured goods in the world but that economic readjustments have not been made as they should have been, and the machinery and tools have not been increased to give the increased productiveness necessary to help restore normal conditions and cheap cost of living to the war ridden world. At best, it will take years of time, and what we have done during the past 12 months has been to postpone the starting of the job instead of starting it by constructive methods as would have been best for all concerned. Had not it been for the foresight of the governors of the Federal reserve system, we would not even now be able to make the constructive start. As it is, we have a sharp reduction in the prices of nearly all essential commodities, at least at wholesale, and a start

made on the liquidation of labor which may be sufficient for the present.

"At the beginning of 1921, we find ourselves still the richest country in the world with a large proportion of the total gold in existence, the richest country as to source of raw materials and mineral products and with an ability to manufacture something over 30 per cent of the total manufactured goods of the world. With such tremendous resources, it is indeed necessary for us to use our surplus capital to set the other nations on their feet that they may produce and manufacture economically. Due care, however, should be taken that we do not give them credits to encourage inflation—not sell too great an amount of manufactured goods, but rather the tools and raw materials by which they can produce themselves, not only for themselves, but surplus products to be sold in the world's market, that they may make a start towards gaining the wherewithal to pay their debts and contract their currency to a more substantial and stable basis."

Foreign trade, the firm believes, although larger in 1920 than had been expected, is bound to contract enormously in 1921, "both because of the price reduction that has taken place in all commodities, and because the situation is more clearly seen by bankers in this country, who will not be so anxious to give credit to other countries for purposes of purchasing in the United States except in cases where some satisfactory collateral in some form or other is given by them for the

loans extended."

This, they contend, will lead to more healthy conditions, in the end, "and should have been done long since."

Figures on Knit Goods Production

Under date of December 31, in a report just issued, the knit goods manufacturers of America have collected figures showing the volume of production in underwear for the past year. The number of mills reporting production in any given month ranged from 45 to 65.

Total production of winter and summer underwear for twelve months ended December 31, 1920, is as follows:

	Actual prod'n Dozens.	Normal prod'n Dozens.	Loss Dozens.	Per ct. Normal.
Jan.	81.7
Feb.	80.3
Mar.	720,329	881,497	161,168	81.7
April	781,315	950,883	169,568	82.1
May	678,287	824,556	146,269	82.2
June	560,034	696,728	136,694	80.3
July	583,190	793,466	210,276	73.4
Aug.	585,071	868,124	283,053	67.3
Sept.	606,257	816,327	210,070	74.2
Oct.	393,422	780,266	386,844	50.4
Nov.	191,831	823,750	631,919	23.2
Dec.	98,671	891,797	793,126	11.0

Total 5,519,407 8,327,394 3,128,937

Value of exports of cotton underwear from the United States for the month of October, \$1,561,665, and for November, \$1,201,281; for eleven months ended November, 13,063,491.

According to the report, from March 1 to December 1, the production of summer union suits of all styles was 642,008, the normal pro-

duction was formerly 1,107,567, the loss in dozens amounted to 465,649, and the per cent of normal reached last year was but 57.9. For December, 1920, the production of all summer union suits was but 15,832; normal figures show 103,844 dozens. Thus, 88,012 dozens were not made and but 14.2 per cent of the normal production was reached.

For two-piece garments of all descriptions the percentage of normal obtained from March, 1920, to December, 1920, was almost the same with the union suit production, the figure being 53.8. In December the per cent of production was 14.9.

The winter underwear production from March 1 to December 1, 1920, was 2,005,336 dozen, the normal production shows 2,894,458 dozen, and the loss in dozens was 889,122. The percentage of normal reached in this line was 69.2.

For the month of December, 1920, winter union suit production was 37,411 dozen. Normal figures show 299,938 dozen for the same period. The loss in dozens was 262,527 and the per cent of normal production reached was 12.4.

Two-piece winter underwear production was slightly lower than union suit production. From March to December 1,773,715 dozen two-piece garments were made; 2,887,623 is the normal figure. Loss during that period was 1,113,908, showing a 58.6 per cent drop. During December, 1920, 18,802 dozen two-piece garments were made, while normal production is 309,760 dozen. The per cent of normal reached was but 6 per cent; the loss in dozens amounted to 290,958.



A New Developed Black

¶ Fine, rich, bloomy shades of black may be dyed upon all cotton, and cotton and silk hosiery with

"National" Diazine Black D R

¶ A developed black, possessing the greatest degree of possible fastness to washing and perspiration.

¶ Full technical data, with dyeings, may be obtained from any of our branches.

National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc.

General Offices
Southern Office

21 Burling Slip, NEW YORK
236 West First Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

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Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1921

The Spinners' Meeting.

There are prospects that the meeting of the Spinners' Section of the Southern Textile Association at Spartanburg, S. C., on Friday of this week will equal if not exceed the meeting of the carders at Charlotte.

These meetings will do a great deal of good because they will cause the men to study mill problems more closely and if they can be held at regular intervals they will do much to develop our industry to a high state of efficiency.

The men who attend the meetings will be greatly benefited by receiving new ideas and by becoming more interested in their business.

No Child Labor Decision.

Although the Federal Child Labor Law was heard before the United States Supreme Court on December 10, 1919, no decision has yet been rendered. There is an impression that the court will order that the case be heard again, which will mean that the attorneys for both sides will again appear before the court to make their arguments and that the members of the court will question them closely upon points that are not clear.

Does It Pay to Advertise?

Bradstreet's Commercial Agency recently made the remarkable statement that 84 per cent of the business failures during 1920 were firms that did not advertise.

This remarkable showing proves the old adage that "it pays to advertise."

During the boom it became a backyard phrase with many managers to say "What's the use of advertising? We have more business now than we can handle."

Now the same firms are saying "Business is so bad that we can not afford to advertise."

The failures are the firms who will not advertise when business is good and who can not afford to advertise when business is bad.

How many firms have lived for a short time under such policies and then disappeared while firms that have advertised both in good times and dull times have established themselves in business.

Probably the greatest "boob" in commercial life is the man who places a few advertisements and then discontinues permanently because he has not been flooded with letters and telegrams telling him that they saw his advertisement and sending in large orders.

The same man will place his buy-

ing orders with firms that he has come to know and respect through persistent advertising and his wife will almost without knowing it give preference to hundreds of articles that have become fixed in her mind through advertising.

Advertising will by itself sell very little textile machinery and supplies but as an assistant to the sales organization it is worth all that it costs and more. The advertised article has "the edge" on the unadvertised article and the fact that 84 per cent of the failures are non-advertisers is abundant proof that the salesman for the advertised article usually goes off with the order in his pocket.

Some firms try to beat the advertising game by using circular letters but if they could stand at the close of the day and see the emptying of a thousand trash baskets from a thousand cotton mill offices they would find their circular letters together with a daily average of ten other circular letters being carried to the boiler room to start the fire the next morning.

A very large per cent of circular letters are never opened and a very small per cent receive more than a casual glance. They seldom reach more than one man whereas advertisements in live textile journals reach everyone from president to section men and it is not only the buyer but the man who influences the buying that counts in making a sale.

Knowing the inside workings of the cotton mills of the South, as we do, we had rather take one chance by reaching the man who influences the buying than those who actually do the buying.

Very few mill managers buy without first getting the opinion of the practical men such as the superintendents and overseers.

What do you think of such and such an article or such and such a machine is a question that is regularly made of the practical men and they naturally favor the machines or articles with which they have become familiar through the advertisements in the textile publications which they read.

It might be said that the Draper Corporation, the Whittin Machine Works, the Mason Machine Works, the Saco-Lowell Shops, etc., do not need to advertise, but there was years ago a Franklin Machine Company that built textile machinery and was equally as well known.

The Franklin Machine Company quit advertising and eventually passed out of existence, while the above mentioned firms have grown in size and in the respect of the textile industry.

Years ago one manufacturer of sizing compounds had fully fifty per cent of the Southern business but they quit advertising because they said everybody knew them. They are plugging along today with about the smallest amount of Southern business of any of the sizing manufacturers. The money they have saved by not advertising has cost them at least one hundred per cent annually.

If, as Bradstreet says, 84 per cent of the failures are non-advertisers, it is safe to say that a much larger per cent of those who get less than their share of business are those who try to save money by not advertising. Many a business has dragged or gone out completely because some man with a stubborn mind has "conceived a notion."

Bradstreet's "84 per cent" speaks louder than words.

The World's Future Consumption of Cotton.

Despite the abnormal conditions now existing, British textile journals are emphasizing the fact that, thinking in world terms, there is no over-production of cotton, but simply a temporary surplus. Cotton production grew from 7,500,000,000 pounds in 1900 to 14,000,000,000 pounds in 1913, the last year governed by normal conditions. During the past five years America has produced an average annual supply of 11,550,000 bales, and can be no longer regarded as capable of satisfying a steadily expanding demand. Under normal conditions there would be a consumption this year of not less than 21,000,000 bales, and good authorities are of the opinion that the present decade will see an increase in world demand of another 10,000,000 bales, with a similar increase in the decade following.

English manufacturers are continuing their efforts to increase cotton cultivation in the British colonies. The British Cotton Growing Association is to be turned into a company, incorporated under a charter, with an administrative body representing all branches of the British textile industry. It is planned to appoint a general director with an office in England, but effort and thought will be mainly devoted to strengthening the staffs of the agricultural departments in those British colonies and protectorates where cotton is a possible crop. Just now the Lancashire Parliamentary Committee is reported to have under consideration a joint proposal submitted by the Sudan Government and the British Cotton Growing Association for the construction of a railway in the Karsala district of the Eastern Sudan to connect with Port Sudan. It is proposed that the British Government shall guarantee a loan to be raised by the Sudan Government. The Karsala district is that most generally regarded as best suited to the production of cotton in the Sudan.—From National Association Cotton Manufacturers Bulletin.

Personal News

N. S. Merritt is second hand in spinning at Covington (Ga.) Mills.

J. C. Eller is now overseer spinning at Covington Mills, Covington, Ga.

G. M. Vann has been appointed superintendent of the Eastman (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Gus V. Tallent has been appointed overseer spinning at the Cochran (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Leo Hamrick has been appointed second in spinning at the Ensign Cotton Mills, Forsyth, Ga.

Dan R. Johnson has been appointed overseer of carding at Quitman Cotton Mills, Quitman, Ga.

E. L. Lynch, from Kannapolis, N. C., has taken charge of weaving at Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

John Arrington has been appointed overseer spinning at the Manchester Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.

W. J. McDonald has resigned as superintendent of the Pelham (Ga.) Mills of the Consolidated Textile Corporation.

J. F. Cunningham has been appointed superintendent of the Raybell Manufacturing Company mill at Selma, Ala.

W. C. Gibson has been appointed overseer of the finishing department at Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

C. C. Armstrong is vice president of Lockmore Cotton Mills, York, S. C., and Wymojo Yarn Mills and Helen Yarn Mills, of Rock Hill, S. C.

Chas. Boone, formerly second-hand weaving, Elmira Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C., is now erecting machinery at Lone Star Cotton Mills, San Antonio, Tex.

H. R. Holland has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Franklin Mill, Greer, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Valley Falls Mill, Valley Falls, S. C.

F. N. Jackson has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C., to accept position as overseer of spinning at the Franklin Mill, also at Greer.

W. A. Reid has resigned as superintendent of the Tifton (Ga.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Pelham (Ga.) Mills of the Consolidated Textile Corporation.

W. R. Armstrong has been elected president and treasurer of the Wymojo Yarn Mills and Helen Yarn Mills of Rock Hill, S. C. and the Lockmore Cotton Mills of York, S. C.

R. R. McCraw, superintendent of the Fidelity Manufacturing Company of Charlotte, has also been made superintendent of the weaving mill of the Piedmont Commission Company, of the same place.

S. T. Gaddy, superintendent of the Fidelity Hosiery Mills, Newton, N. C., has gone to New York and other northern cities in the interest of his company. The Fidelity Mills have started up and are running on full time again.

J. H. Wilson Dead.

J. H. Wilson, who has been superintendent of the Greenville Cotton Mills, Greenville, N. C., for the past two years, died last Thursday morning and was buried at Gainesville, Ga., Saturday.

W. R. Armstrong President of Three Mills.

The annual stockholders' meetings of the Wymojo Yarn Mills of Rock Hill, S. C., and the Lockmore Cotton Mills of York were held last week at the offices of said corporations in Rock Hill, S. C.

The following directors were elected to serve at the Wymojo Yarn Mills for the ensuing year: W. R. Armstrong, Sidney Friedheim, J. R. McElwee of Rock Hill and A. K. Winget, C. C. Armstrong, A. G. Meyers, L. D. Gribble and W. L. Wetzell of Gastonia, N. C.

W. R. Armstrong was elected president and treasurer; C. C. Armstrong, vice-president, and J. R. McElwee, secretary.

W. R. Armstrong was also elected president and treasurer of the Lockmore Cotton Mills of York, and the Helen Yarn Mills of Rock Hill, S. C.

The following out-of-town stockholders were present for the meeting: A. K. Winget, C. C. Armstrong, L. D. Gribble, A. G. Meyers and W. L. Wetzell of Gastonia, N. C.

The yarn market has picked up considerably in the last two weeks and the Wymojo, Lockmore and Helen Mills now have on file enough orders to keep the mills running full night and day for some time. All three of the above mills will resume night work beginning Monday night.

J. O. White to Devote Time to Modena and Morrowebb Mills.

In order that he might devote more of his time and attention to his Gaston county cotton mill interests, the Modena and Morrowebb Mills at Gastonia, N. C., and Dallas, N. C., J. O. White has severed his active connection as general manager and treasurer of the Hudson, Moore, Whitnel and Lenoir Mills at Lenoir. He has been president and general manager of these mills since their organization 19 years ago. He, however, still retains the presidency of the Hudson and Moore Mills, and a directorship in all four. J. L. Nelson, Jr., formerly of Gastonia, who has held the position of secretary and assistant treasurer in these mills, will in all probability succeed to positions of more responsibility in these mills.

Bleached Goods

(SELLING POINTS XXVII)

MR. SELLING AGENT:

Can you meet competition of the mill who guarantees its goods to be bleached a permanent white without weakening, and whose fabric shows the highest degree of softness and elasticity (in cotton, wool or silk)?

All this can be obtained at same cost through Peroxide bleaching.

Advice Free to Mills.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
NEW YORK

Employers Liability Insurance At Cost

The MILLERS INDEMNITY UNDERWRITERS saved Southern Textile Mills twenty-seven per cent. of their liability insurance premiums for the years 1918 and 1919. We specialize in class insurance, which is the real answer to INSURANCE AT COST.

Our service is of a personal nature, and through our Greenville Office we are specially equipped to care for the needs of the Carolina Mills.

MILLERS INDEMNITY UNDERWRITERS

BAILEY & COLLINS, Managers
Greenville, S. C.

Atlanta

Dallas

New Orleans

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

York, S. C.—The Lockmore Cotton Mills have resumed full time operations day and night.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Gastonia Cotton Manufacturing Company has resumed operations at night.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Wymojo Yarn Mills and the Helen Yarn Mills have resumed full time operations at night.

Blacksburg, S. C.—The Broad River Cotton Mills, W. C. Hamrick, president, has increased capital from \$150,000 to \$227,500.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The Premier Manufacturing Company has just been organized here with C. G. Harmon as president.

Greenville, S. C.—The new mill being built for the Brandon Mills is expected to be ready for production in July of this year. It will be equipped with 5,712 spindles and 48 looms.

Piedmont, Ala.—The Coosa Manufacturing Company has added 18,120 spindles to their equipment, making a total of 58,000. Twenty-four cards have been added also.

Laurens, S. C.—The Mojoto Mills are now making samples in their new mill and will soon start the production of leno curtains and pillow tubings. The mill is equipped with 24 looms.

High Point, N. C.—The Cloverdale Cotton Mills are completing construction of a mill to be equipped with 3,000 ring spindles for the manufacture of hosiery and underwear yarns.

Belmont, N. C.—The Sterling Spinning Company will install 13,056 ring spindles in its new plant, when completed. It will manufacture combed peeler warp yarns.

Laurinburg, N. C.—The Prince Cotton Mills, Joseph L. McNair, president, is producing 8s to 12s cotton yarns in a new plant equipped with 13,000 ring spindles.

Lincolnton, N. C.—The Roseland Cotton Mills will start production as soon as the market approves of 30s cotton yarns, with a capacity of 4,500 ring spindles. R. L. Goode is president of this company and W. T. Shore treasurer.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Consolidated Textile Corporation, headquarters at Greensboro, North Carolina, has retained E. S. Draper, landscape architect and city planner, 11 East Fifth street, Charlotte, N. C., to make complete report and outline for improvements of a number of their Southern Mills, including Henderson Division at Henderson, Ky.; Union Division at Lafayette, Ga.; Lynchburg Division at Lynchburg, Va.; Pilot Division at

E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
and CITY PLANNER

MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

Raleigh, N. C., and Ella Division at Shelby, N. C. It is encouraging to know that the largest textile corporation in the country is having complete improvement report made so that they will be in position to go right ahead with village improvement work when they feel that conditions justify their going ahead.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Statement from the Holston Manufacturing Company is that it is expected that production will be started in its new mill here by February 1. Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, are the engineers.

Athens, Ga.—The North Georgia Cotton Mills Company, recently organized with John T. Hill as president, has completed the installation of machinery for its plant and will have a daily capacity of 5,000 pounds of cotton yarn.

Lincolnton, N. C.—The new mill being built for the Melville Manufacturing Company is expected to be ready for the production of goods by the fall of this year, according to a statement from the company.

High Point, N. C.—The plant of the Commonwealth Hosiery Company was operated Monday morning for the first time in months. Approximately 25 per cent of the force was at work and additions are to be made this week until it is believed 75 per cent of the men formerly employed by the company will be given employment.

Greensboro, N. C.—The new plant of the Blue Bell Overall Company will begin work on January 24 with a full force of operators. About 275 women and 25 men who have been working on reduced time since November 1 will be given steady employment, according to the owner of the plant, C. C. Hudson. The plant will be run at capacity production, he said, with a slight reduction in wages. The plant, just completed, cost \$180,000. It has a capacity of 10,000 dozen overalls a month.

Macon, Ga.—At the recent meeting of the Bibb Manufacturing Company here, when the directors voted to increase the capitalization by \$4,500,000, making it \$7,500,000, as noted, it was shown by the statement of the board of directors that the company's net earnings from September 30, 1912, to August 31, 1920, after deducting all depreciation charges, has amounted to \$16,583,423; that the cash disbursements for additions to property and plant from January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1921, had amounted to \$9,669,690; that the cash dividends paid to stockholders during the same period had amounted to \$2,579,394; that the stock dividends issued to shareholders during the same period amounted to \$4,500,000 and that \$250,000 of preferred stock.

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CHICAGO
1526 S. Wabash Avenue

The CHICAGO APPROVED PORTABLE WATCHMAN'S CLOCK

with its special Waltham movement, its lock stations and its superior quality throughout, is especially desirable for mills and factories and for either in-door or out-door patrol.

Write for Catalogue

Chicago Watchman's Clock Works

NEW YORK
9 Church Street

PACKIDE



THE maintenance of perfect spindle speed is so essential we need only mention it. *Packide* is built to turn your spindles accurately and with that continuance of speed that means perfect spinning and maximum output.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Houston, Tex.—The Oriental Textile Mills, of Houston, which is extensively engaged in silk culture and in the manufacture of silk cloth and other articles, has filed an amendment to its charter in the office of the Secretary of State at Austin, increasing the capital stock from \$600,000 to \$1,800,000. This company owns large mulberry plantations near Houston and is engaged extensively in silk culture. The company also owns large textile mills near Houston for the spinning of silk thread and the manufacture of silk fabrics. Officials of the company also are interested in encouraging silk culture in Texas and furnish silk worms to any persons who will agree to care for them under directions given and also agree to purchase all the raw silk produced. Much interest is being given to silk culture and it is predicted that this is a coming industry of Southern Texas.

Big Basketball Tournament for Mills.

L. P. Hollis, welfare worker of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., told members of the boosters

club of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce of the basketball tournament the Southern Athletic Association plans to hold in this city February 24, 25 and 26.

This will mean the biggest basketball tournament ever held in the South, Mr. Hollis declared, and will result in upwards of 250 persons coming to Greenville to take part in the events. Two brass bands will also be in Greenville for the occasion, Mr. Hollis said, insuring plenty of music and a lively time.

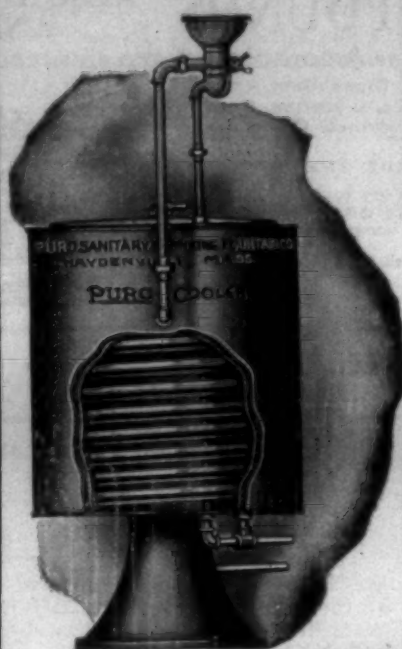
Practically every mill village from Concord to LaGrange will be represented, it was stated, while many who are not in the events are expected to accompany the teams to Greenville.

The athletic events will be divided into three classes, it was stated, two of these being for the boys and one for the girls.

B. H. Peace, chairman of the booster club, who presided, assured Mr. Hollis of the support of the booster club in the tournament.

Stockholders Vance Cotton Mill Meet.

Salisbury, N. C.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vance Cotton Mill reports were heard that showed a fine year and prospects for good business during the present year. The mill ran on full day and night time last year and following a two-week rest spell is now again running full time. A number of improvements were made during the year and much machinery added, among the latter being 5,000 spindles. The company has employed a community worker and in other ways is looking after the betterment of the mill community. The present officers were re-elected.



The late ex-President
Roosevelt's motto was

Be Prepared!

Anticipate your warm
weather requirements and
order

**Puro Coolers
NOW**

DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—
Cover with locking device
and rubber washer, making
an air tight Tank—equipped
with PURO Sanitary Drinking
Fountain.

**Puro Sanitary Drinking
Fountain Co.**

Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

GUDE & CO.

All classes of building construction promptly and efficiently
executed at reasonable prices.

CANDLER BLDG.

ATLANTA, GA.

Screw Machine Products

for Textile Mills and allied
Industries. We make Special
Shaped turnings in steel or
brass.

Send samples or Blue Prints
for quotations. Please state
quantities ordered.

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TRANSMISSIONS**
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"MORSE" DRIVES
SAVE Construction, Space, Light,
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Bulletins
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NEW YEAR Resolutions

Should Contemplate the use of
"STANDARD" Mill Receptacles

TAPER
with
irons
for
nesting.



CANS
Cut in
or drop
handles
for lifting.

**NO-WASTE
Seamless
Roving Cans**

**TRUCKS
and
BOXES**
Plain or Steel
Clad

Bodies of all Units are made from the BEST HARD VULCANIZED Fibre.

25 Miller Street **Standard Fibre Co.** Somerville, Mass.

DAVID BROWN CO.
Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY
LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE
Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles
For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills
We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles, Enameled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-inforcements.
Write for quotations

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
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the room from outside)
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Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to
systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIP-
MENTS.

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FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres., and Treasurer

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TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow.



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Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.



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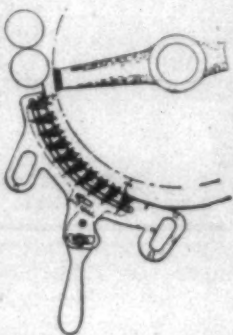
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IN TEXTILE MILLS AND
VILLAGES

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GREENVILLE, S. C.



Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

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GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Great "Flu" Remedy PINESOL

Mr. Joseph C. Shepard, Wilmington, N. C.

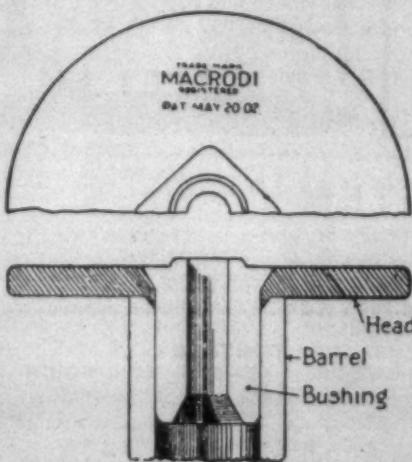
Please ship by freight one barrel Pinesol, and have same followed with tracer. We will appreciate it very much if you will let this shipment come forward right away. For your information will state, that we are getting most excellent results from the use of Pinesol for "flu," and while we are not needing another barrel at this time, we are using every precaution to keep a supply on hand at all times.

Yours very truly,

GLEN-LOWRY MANUFACTURING CO.,
W. M. Sherard, V. P. and Gen. Mgr.

Manufactured by

JOS. C. SHEPARD, Wilmington, N. C.



The Macrodi FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

Spring Meeting of the National Association to Be Held April 27, 28 and 29.

By resolution of the Board of Government, the spring meeting of the National Association will be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, on April 27, 28 and 29. The meeting will open on Wednesday evening, April 27, with a program of entertainment for members and guests, preceded by a business session at which the president will deliver his semi-annual address, and the reports of standing committees, and of the secretary and treasurer will be submitted. There will be sessions on Thursday morning and afternoon and on Friday morning and afternoon. There will be a final business session at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, and the meeting will

close at 7:30 o'clock with a banquet. James Thomson is chairman and Morgan Butler vice chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, the full membership of which will be announced at an early date.

Hampton Cotton Mills.

Hampton, Ga.

C. B. Walls Supt.
J. F. Walls Carder
J. W. Fernandez Spinning, Winding
A. B. Rolader Outside Man

Some men are truthful at all times—except when their wives ask for money.

Too great a command of language sometimes lessens a woman's matrimonial chances.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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NUMBER ONE BELT STOCK

Mill Strapping of All Kinds.

Distributed by Leading Jobbing Houses
Throughout the United States

If your dealer hasn't them in stock write our Boston office, 729 Atlantic Avenue.

The DEFORD Co.

Baltimore

Boston

Superintendents and Overseers.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the blank below and send it to us. We would also be glad to have you include any recent changes in overseers and superintendents.

.....192

Name of Mill.....

Town

..... Superintendent

..... Assistant Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Second Hand Carding

..... Spinner

..... Second Hand Spinning

..... Slasher

..... Warper

..... Weaver

..... Second Hand Weaving

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Cloth Room

..... Shipping Clerk

..... Dyer

..... Outside Foreman

..... Master Mechanic

..... Cotton Grader

Recent changes.....

.....

.....

.....

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Works and Office ATLANTIC, MASS.

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159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
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P. O. Box 792 GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are **uniformly tempered** which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to **weight** and **circles**. Quality guaranteed.

Georgia Webbing & Tape Company COLUMBUS, GA.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SPINNING and TWISTER TAPE
PROMPT SHIPMENTS RIGHT PRICES

IF YOUR SPINNING IS NOT PERFECT, WE CAN IMPROVE IT

National Ring Traveler Company
Providence, R. I.

C.D. TAYLOR, Gaffney, S. C. C D PEASELEY, Charlotte, N. C.
SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES:

GREENVILLE TEXTILE SUPPLY CO.

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Textile and Electrical Distributors
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Spartan Sizing Compound Co. Inc.

MORELAND and WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of
Spartan Compounds,
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Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

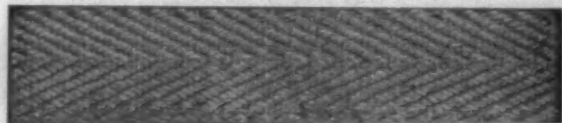
Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
Heddles

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AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



Belfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

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Hill, Clark & Company

COTTON MILL STOCKS A SPECIALTY

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BONDS



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SHAKING GRATE IN THE SOUTH

Write us for information—

McNaughton Manufacturing Company
Maryville, Tennessee

Pyro-Bestos Underground Pipe Insulation

Before you arrange for any more underground Pipe Insulation, it will pay you to know something about Pyro-Bestos. It is the product of practical men and is offered as the most durable and efficient underground Pipe Insulation. It is Insulation and Conduit combined, requires no brick or concrete trench, absorbs no moisture and does not admit water or allow heat to escape at section joints and its simple but efficient method of installation and combination of underdrain, trench floor and pipe bed reduces greatly the trenching cost. Lasts longer than wood, in fact indefinitely. Easily applied and of reasonable cost. Is water repellant,—does not absorb moisture like Infusorial Earth or the loose filling in Tile Conduit systems, all of which materials acting like a wet sponge held against the piping soon rusts in the piping. No materials of an absorbent nature should be placed around underground piping. Test all underground Insulations offered you by placing a fragment in glass of water.

NATIONAL ASBESTOS MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.
GENERAL EQUIPMENT CO., Sou. Agent

518 Realty Building, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Progress of Japanese Cotton Industry.

(Continued from Page 7).

This compares with 1,475,973 kin, valued at 3,192,214 yen in the latter half of 1919 and 2,226,252 kin, valued at 3,042,855 yen, in the early half of 1919.

Shipments to British Indian, third largest importer, reached 4,270,769 kin, valued at 12,278,431 yen, during the early half of 1920, which is 1,425,876 kin greater than the exports to this country for all of 1919. In the latter half of 1919, 617,104 kin were exported to British Indian, valued at 1,676,616 yen, and in the early half of the year, 808,772 kin, valued at 1,303,859 yen.

Asiatic Russia imported but 650 kin of Japan's yarns during the six months' period, valued at 2,420 yen, while in the latter half of 1919 she imported 6,800 kin, valued at 16,327 yen, and in the early half of the same year, 29,212 kin, valued at 54,599 yen.

Neither Chilli nor Argentine were importers during the early half of 1920 nor in the latter half of 1919, although the first named country took 255,700 kin in the early half of 1919 and the second named country 813,702 kin.

Exports to all other countries totalled 195,772 kin, valued at 506,383 yen.

Of this amount, 62,212 picul entered Shanghai, compared to 30,027 picul during the latter half of 1919 and 59,539 picul in the early half of 1919.

Durham Hosiery Mills Land Big Navy Order.

Durham, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Mills have landed a government contract for 1,600,000 pairs of hose for the navy, according to a telegram received by the local offices. The contract was awarded in Philadelphia. The total money involved is said to be more than \$250,000.

Although details concerning future operation of the plants of the company have not been announced, officials today were admittedly more optimistic than at any time since the depression struck the hosiery mill business, causing the closing down of hundreds of plants.

Hosiery Mill Workers Vote Wage Reduction.

Durham, N. C.—The cabinet, senate and house of the industrial democracy government of the Durham Hosiery Mills at a joint meeting Monday agreed upon resumption of operation for at least 65 per cent of the company's plants next Monday morning on a full time basis. Wages are to be reduced 15 per cent.

Preferred Stockholders Meet.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The preferred stockholders of the Blue Buckle Cotton Mills of Rock Hill, S. C., held a meeting there Friday to protect their interests. This committee was appointed to handle the proposition: John R. Barron, for the Rock Hill interest; Fox McKissick, for the Greenville interest; Judge Moncre, for the Virginia interests.

BOBBINS and SPOOLS

True running warp bobbins a specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.,
Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER, Greenville, S. C.

BRICK

BUILD NOW, The Price Cannot Be Cheaper

We have the most efficient brick plant in the South, with every fuel and labor saving device known to modern brick making. Get the advantage of this efficiency in quality and price by buying from us.

Prompt shipment common building brick, any quantity, all hard, beautiful red.

YADKIN BRICK YARDS

New London, N. C.

STRUCTURAL and Bar Steel, Ornamental Iron, Fenestra Steel Windows, Chicago Tanks and Towers. REINFORCING BARS AND FENESTRA STEEL WINDOWS n stock in our Charlotte warehouse. Immediate shipment. We are prepared to cut and fabricate reinforcing bars. Send plans or list of material for prices. Our Engineering Force is at Your Service.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY

504 Realty Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

No Overproduction in Hosiery.

(Continued from Page 16.)

over-production of 1919, and yet it has not been missed, but I firmly believe it will be in the near future, and there may be a slight shortage of good hosiery before next summer.

"The following figures on production of seamless hosiery have been compiled by the 'Underwear & Hosiery Review.' They show the estimated full time production of domestic mills in 1920 and the loss of production due to curtailment:

Seamless Hosiery.

	Net Possible Production 1914.	Net Possible Production 1920.	Lost Production Dec. 31, 1920.
Men's	31,464,000	44,311,200	25,848,200
Ladies'	20,151,900	26,449,800	15,429,050
Children's	24,096,000	36,957,600	21,558,600
Infants'	11,404,000	13,662,700	7,969,899
Total	87,715,900	121,381,300	70,805,749

"Present prices are in most cases too low—from a manufacturing standpoint—in some cases below actual cost of replacement value even on lowest yarn quotations. There is still much difference in quality of yarns as well as hosiery, and there always will be cheap yarn that is cheap and better yarn, in the same count, that is higher in price. Only the other day we had quotations from two spinners on 70-2 mercerized yarn. One was \$1.15 per pound; the other \$1.55 per pound. I think the latter too high, but I have my doubts whether the former could get cost out of his \$1.15 yarn any more than the hosiery manufacturer can out of some of the goods now being offered.

"There is a good deal of talk about labor having to take a big cut, but it is well known that textile mill labor was underpaid before the war and may have been slightly overpaid through reaction during the war, but even if you were able to reduce the mill workers 30 per cent I doubt if it would make a difference of over 18 cents a dozen, or 1½ cents a pair, so you can see that would not make very much change in selling price to the consumer.

The manufacturer, however, has other items of advances that enter into his cost more than formerly. One is coal. In Tennessee, near the mines, they bought coal as low as \$1.25 a ton; during the war paid as high as \$12 a ton; now it is \$7 to \$9, but they expect it probably will settle to \$5 to \$6 a ton.

"Day laborers at the mills were formerly getting \$1.25 a day. Now, with a reduction, they are getting \$2.50 to \$3 a day.

"Yarn is about the only item that is way down, and maybe that is too low. Of course, the drop in yarns makes most of the big reduction in our prices, just as it caused our high prices, but, as mentioned before, the prevailing quotations on many lines of hosiery are too low and you may see them advance, but I hope if that is necessary it will be done sanely.

"You buyers can help preserve the future balance of our business if you will buy only the quantity you legitimately need. If you can

use 100 cases in a given period don't buy 30 or 40. Don't ever think there won't be enough hosiery for all legitimate needs, because if distribution is handled sanely and speculation eliminated there will be enough for all.

"Another way that you can be helpful in this matter is not to sell your customers quite so far in advance, because from your recent experience you know those orders are only good in case your customer wishes them at date of delivery. If prices are higher he wants them all to the last dozen, but if business is

ironclad conditions binding both parties, but there is no man-made law that can change a man's disposition, and the abuses that have come into our business can very easily be corrected if both buyer and seller recognize their own individual responsibility and live up to it. Then we could have order blanks without any conditions on

them, just a plain statement of the contract, 'I buy and will accept,' and 'sell and will deliver.'"

If expressing himself to the voters the candidate should prepay the freight if he expects to get there.

Figures show that in Illinois there are 111 men for every 100 women.

**HIRSCH LUMBER COMPANY
YELLOW PINE**

MAIN OFFICE: 26 and 28 Beaver St., New York
1203-1204-1205 and 1206 Heard National Bank Building
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MILL CONSTRUCTION TIMBERS

LUMBER FOR THE VILLAGE

PROMPT SERVICE — BEST MATERIAL — CONSISTENT PRICES

Write JACKSONVILLE OFFICE



**Standard
Size of the South**

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

Agents,

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark

Spartanburg, S. C.



Give your operatives a chance to produce more work for every wage dollar they receive. Have your

Card and Comber Brushes

repaired while operating your mill on short time.

We specialize in repairing Card and Comber Brushes. Our Service is Quick, Prompt and Efficient.

Use **FELCO Brand**

Mill and Machine Brushes for Cotton, Wool and Silk

We Manufacture Every Description

Central and
Trinity Aves.

Atlanta Brush Company

ATLANTA
Georgia



MERROWING

Established 1838

FOR—

Stocking Welting
Toe Closing
Mock Seaming

Maximum Production
Minimum Cost of Upkeep
Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

FEDERAL TAX SERVICE CORPORATION

103 Trust Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Palmetto Building
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Specialists in the preparation of Income and Excess Profits tax returns for Cotton Mills. Tax estimates and adjustments made.

A. D. WATTS, President

Sam N. Johnson, Vice President C. E. Frick, Sec'y
J. H. Courtney, Vice Pres. John B. Glover, Jr., Treas

ALL FORMER GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Electrical and Steam Experts

Sent to you on receipt of wire. We have the most complete set of instruments in the Carolinas for testing electrical equipment and indicating steam engines. Motors rewound and returned promptly.

High Point Machine Works, High Point, N.C.

"Everything from a Set Screw to a Power Plant"

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COTTON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 1,250,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

Guaranteed Claims

Cockley Yarn Preventor
Extra Strength of Yarn
Less Waste
Greater Production

Less Change of Roll Settings
Reduced Cost of Spinning
One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls
Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work.
Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company
Indian Orchard, Mass.

B X C

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY
ROCKFORD, ILL.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

Knit Goods

Philadelphia—Business is active among knit goods jobbers. Many have done more business in the last month than they have in the several preceding months. Their stocks, in instances, are low. Prices have been cut to the lowest possible figure that will still show a margin of profit. Quick turnovers are the order, of the day, and some buying is now being done by the jobbers themselves to fill in stocks.

Quite a number of retail buyers are in the market, and yesterday considerable business was transacted. While retail orders have been cut, sometimes as much as 50 per cent from normal, the jobbers are optimistic over the present trend, and point out that the aggregate of the orders taken has been fully up to their expectations.

In fact, one jobber, who has offered a special lot of hosiery and underwear reports he has done an enormous business during the past month, and that if his 1921 yearly average showed 25 per cent of the volume he would be satisfied under present conditions.

While it is admitted by retailers in the market that they have not yet cleaned up all of their stocks, which have declined in price since they purchased the goods, they add that this stock is generally now considerably smaller than it was before Christmas, and that it is likely to be entirely cleaned up shortly.

Prices are being guaranteed in some instances until April 1, where immediate delivery is being made. Others are offering goods for delivery later, with price guarantees holding good until delivery is made.

The largest number of retail buyers come from the prominent houses, which cut prices and liquidated their high-priced stocks the latter part of last year. Most of the retailers announce their intention of keeping their stocks as low as the demands of their business will permit, in order that they, too, may make quick turnovers until conditions in the trade and the business world in general become more settled.

There seems to be some difference of opinion among jobbers as to how long the present buying wave will continue. Some contend that it is the beginning of the turn in the tide and that from now on buying will grow stronger and more regular in volume as conditions become more settled.

Others, however, believe the trade has not yet reached this point, and that until stocks are liquidated, and prices and labor conditions stabilized, there will naturally be a continuance of the hand-to-mouth buying policy and some nervousness and

uncertainty in buyers' minds.

It is generally agreed, though, that the worst stage of liquidation and readjustment is over, and that while the improvement may not grow as quickly as some people think, and that there may be periods of lull in buying, there will be a better feeling from now on, from mill or down to retailer.

There seems to be a growing conviction among some knit goods selling agents and manufacturers that there will be a shortage of merchandise in the late spring or early summer. It is pointed out that with large number of buyers holding off or curtailing their purchases the orders of these men will be coming into the market at a time when there will be little merchandise on hand, and it is likely that in the period when these late order placers are awaiting delivery, there will be a scarcity of merchandise.

Hosiery Sales Increase.

Under the caption "Hosiery Sales Increase," Dow & Company carried the following report of the hosiery market on one of their new bulletins:

"Manufacturers and jobbers of hosiery report a considerable spurt in sales since the first of the year. While orders placed have not been in such large quantities as this time last year, they are in sufficient number to warrant leaders in believing that the worst is over, and the outlook bright. They point to the fact that the big retail stores, which have been pushing sales during the Christmas holidays, have now depleted stocks and are coming in with good sized orders.

A prominent manufacturer reports having booked an order for 100,000 as a result of the active demand displayed here by buyers from out of town. Others report a fair amount of business from their men on the road, and mail orders are plentiful. There is not the speculative buying prevalent a year ago, but the orders are prompted by actual demands of the public.

"An official of one of the largest companies, which makes a nationally advertised brand, declares that January business to date was double that received in December, and was of the opinion that a shortage is likely to occur in April or May because of the delay on the part of retailers in placing orders. This he thought would mean a slight advance in prices. He also felt that there was every reason for optimism, due to the fact that there was still huge buying power with the public, in spite of wage reductions that have taken place."

LOOM-LUBRIK TWISTER RING GREASE
MYCO GREASE SIZE

MYCO FLUIDO
REMOVOIL

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY

62 Years in Business

Disinfectants, Spot Removers, Greases, etc.

BOSTON, MASS.

Cotton Goods

New York—There has been an increased activity in the cotton goods markets during the past week and there has been a tendency to advance prices.

During the week the low price of 55c on pequot 10-4 bleached cottons, and a similar basis on other fine goods, gave way to a basis of 58c, an advance of approximately 5 per cent, which will take effect on January 14. Many lines of goods have been withdrawn from sale as mills have gone ahead as far as they care to at the very low prices, and in a number of cases stocks of goods offered have been exhausted so that if further supplies are needed they must be paid for on a basis of profit to the producer. The expansion of the demand has been somewhat surprising to those merchants who refused to believe that any price could restore trading before April or June.

The distribution of wide sheetings has been broad at the low prices and agents are now naming or preparing new lists on a basis approximately five per cent higher.

In the case of percales, it is stated that some printers will take additional business at the advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ c a yard to cover in part the advances in gray cloths. Several merchants do not desire to choke off buying by advances until they are assured of work enough in hand to keep their large organizations fully employed.

Some of the larger mills have announced a resumption of full time operations and many of the smaller mills are now starting up more machinery, so that it looks as if the worst of the curtailment of product is over with. Wide sheetings were advanced 3 cents to a basis of 58 cents for 10-4 pequot goods and

several lines of 4-4 bleached cotton were advanced withdrawn, or placed at value. Pacific percales were withdrawn, and American cambrics and Scout Percales advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ cents a yard following steady advances in print cloths.

Many lines of colored goods have sold up into March and April and no deliveries of denims earlier than February are now obtainable from the largest producers. Wash goods are more active and there has been a good business done in white goods, towelings, tickings and some lines of low end draperies. Converts report a slowly increasing business in finished lines. Fine combed yarns goods in the gray have sold in larger volume than at any time in six months. The yarn markets are firmer.

Prices current are:

Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 64x60s, 6 cents; 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 64x64s, 9 cents; brown sheetings, standards, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 cents; tickings, 8-ounce, 20 cents staple 2.20s indigo denims, 17 cents; staple ginghams, at value, last price, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; prints, 11 cents; dress ginghams, 15 and 17 cents.

Dunn & Company

(INCORPORATED)

Manufacturers of

High Grade Cotton Mill
Brooms and Brushes

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"Wear Well" Leather Packings—True to their name.

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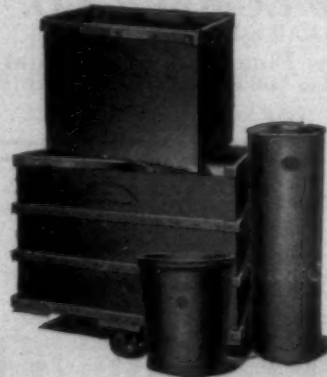
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Laminar Mill Receptacles that were turned out 25 years ago are still on the job in some of the largest industrial plants in the country. These are the receptacles you want in your place. Let us send prices and illustrations. Your name and address on a post card will do.

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DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

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Box Shooks

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Cotton Mill Shooks our Specialty

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhaulers and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery.
W. H. Monty President and Treas. W. H. Hutchins, Vice Pres. and Sec.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia — The cotton yarn market had a little dose of inflation during last week. There was some mark-up in prices and the volume of business done was larger than for some time. Buyers are reported as taking yarns in increasing quantities at the higher prices heretofore noted. Advantage has been taken of this to again advance the rates asked for a good many counts.

The price situation is more or less moved at present, but there is no longer any doubt about there having developed a genuine improvement in demand for yarns. Distributors are practically unanimous in reporting receipt of fair-sized orders, especially from the knitters, who appear to be buying everything in their section of the list, while the weavers coming into the market showed a tendency to concentrate on a few representative counts.

Furthermore, some rather large inquiry is reported in certain quarters, from which it is assumed that some of the mills have lately looked new business in substantial quantity. Altogether, there is a daily increase in the number and importance of the signs that the cotton end of the industry has begun its recovery.

It is pointed out by careful dealers that not all of the buying and inquiry handled here this week can be taken as indicating that the mills concerned have already booked new business. Buying by those who have not yet obtained orders for goods is, admittedly, of a speculative character, these dealers say, but the speculative element in such transactions is not the buying of the yarns but the chance that is taken of getting the necessary orders for goods. It is held that yarns are a good purchase at present prices, regardless of the circumstances under which some of the mills may be buying them.

Demand for 30s carded skeins and warps, both single and ply, has been sufficient to establish a price of 36 cents for them among dealers heretofore satisfied with 35 cents. Thirties single carded cones have moved up two cents, to 36 cents a pound. For 40s, single and ply, both skeins and warps are again quoted at 45 cents a pound, but with sales still being made at 42 cents. The same applies to 40s single carded cones.

In Southern frame spun carded

cones, the counts from 10s to 16s, inclusive, are up another cent and 20s cones are quoted at 30 cents a pound, a fraction higher. A seller who, last week, disposed of 40s-2 Southern combed peeler yarns at 50 to 55 cents, reports that 60 cents is his new price for whatever he may have left. In Northern mule spun carded cones, a prominent local yarn house sold 25,000 pounds of 18s at 38 cents a pound, five cents a pound up since last week.

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.

6s to 10s	27 a	2-ply 26s	35 a
12s to 14s	29 a	2-ply 30s	35 a
16s	30 a	2-ply 40s	45 a
2-ply 20s	31 a	2-ply 50s	55 a
2-ply 24s	34 a		

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

6s to 10s	27 a	30s	36 a
10s to 12s	28 a	40s	48 a
14s	29 a	50s	56 a
16s	29 1/2 a	60s	66 a
20s	28 a	Upholstery	
24s	32 a	Yarns—	
26s	34 a	8s 3 & 4-ply	22 a

Duck Yarns.

3, 4 & 5-ply skeins	3, 4 & 5-ply skeins
8s	28 a
10s	29 a
12s	30 a

Southern Single Chain Warps.

6s to 10s	27 a	24s	34 a
12s to 14s	29 a	26s	35 a
16s	30 a	30s	36 a
20s	31 a	40s	45 a
22s	32 a		

Southern Single Skeins.

6s to 8s	28 a	20s	30 a
10s	28 1/2 a	22s	32 a
12s	29 a	24s	33 1/2 a
14s	29 1/2 a	26s	34 1/2 a
16s	30 a	30s	36 a

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	27 a	20s	30 1/2 a
10s	27 a	22s	31 a
12s	28 a	24s	32 a
14s	29 a	26s	33 a
16s	29 a	28 1/2 a	34 a
18s	30 a	30s extra	39 a

Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	46 a	28s	59 a
12s	47 a	30s	65 a
14s	48 a	32s	67 a
16s	49 a	34s	69 a
18s	51 a	36s	71 a
20s	52 a	40s	75 a
22s	53 a	50s	90 a
24s	55 a	60s	1 00a
26s	57 a		

Machines for special requirements will be engineered, built or improved by us to your satisfaction.

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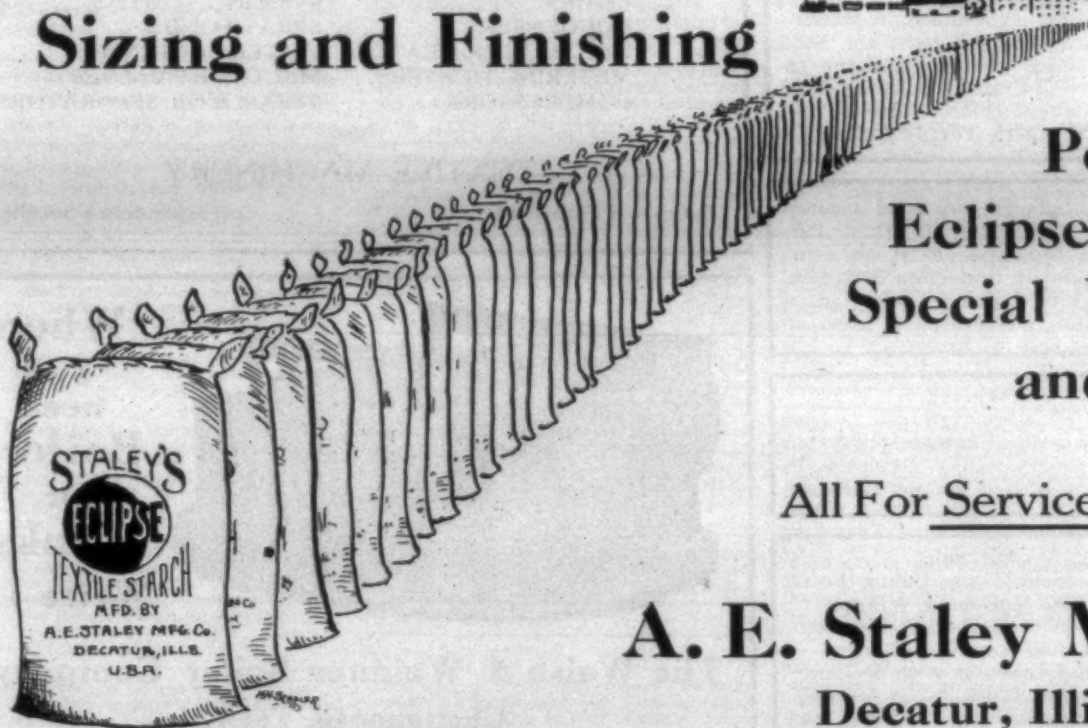
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THE KLAUDER-WELDON DYEING BLEACHING SCOURING MACHINES

Have won unqualified preference in the principal textile plants in the United States and Europe. Their superior work under all conditions in thousands of mills has earned their reputation of being

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We will be pleased to send Catalogue or have our representative call immediately upon request.

The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.
Jenkintown, Pa.

Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Speeders Wanted.

Want to purchase six speeders 7x3½ inch or 8x4 inch. Must be in first class running condition. State make, age, number of spindles and lowest prices, F. O. B. cars. Address No. 78, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

"A Good Cotton Mill Superintendent of unquestionable character and ability wants position with good, progressive company in Georgia, Alabama, North or South Carolina. Has had several years' experience as superintendent, six years with present company. Complete references, etc., upon request. Address F. H. O., care Textile Bulletin.

Manager or Superintendent.

Thoroughly competent man with thirty years' practical experience, now employed as manager and superintendent of a first class mill, desires change. References furnished from past and present employers. Address Manager, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Knitting Foreman.

Want first-class foreman for knitting department in big hosiery mill. Must be good manager of help and able to get production of good quality low-end misses and ladies hose. Scott & Williams and Geo. D. Mayo Machines used. Make application in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, etc. Only man of character need apply. Good chance for advancement. Address Hosiery, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted—Competent and energetic male stenographer for cotton mill office; single man with mill office experience on production reports, pay rolls, etc. Send references, give age and experience with first letter. State how soon would come. Address A-1, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted—To buy good second-hand size kettle of 200 or 250-gallon capacity. Must be complete and in first-class condition. State lowest price. Locke Cotton Mills Co., Concord, N. C.

Wanted.

Settled woman to run cotton mill boarding house, usually ten to fifteen boarders. Address P, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale.

1 Liddell Power Baling Press.
1 Miller McDonald Willow.
1 45-inch Sturtevant Blower.
1 30-inch American Blower.
1 Dust Collector with 60 ft. 10" Galvanized Pipe.
1 Line Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers.
1 Lot Belting.
1 Tie Roller.
1 Bagging Roller.
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A manufacturer of a well known line of Sizings, Softeners, Finishing Materials, Soaps, Turkey Red Oil, etc., wishes to engage the services of a man with a practical knowledge of sizing and finishing, as well as selling experience to represent them in the Southern States.

A steady position with great future possibilities for the party that can produce. Address Salesman, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Builders of Warpers, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

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Complete Power Plant Equipment

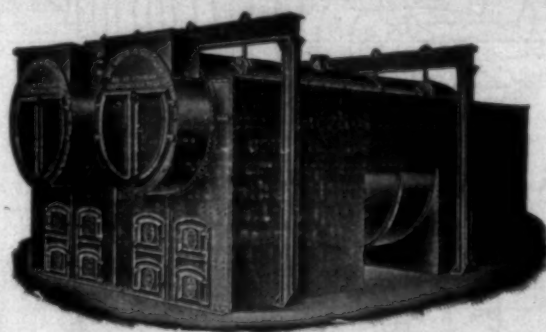
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BOSTON, MASS



EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or overseer weaving. Am practical weaver on sheetings, prints, twills, chambrays, light and heavy ducks, tire and cord tire fabrics. Am now superintendent of cord tire fabric mill but prefer another location. Am 38 years of age. Can come on short notice. Address No. 2899.

WANT position by young married man with several years experience as book-keeper, pay roll clerk, general office man, etc. Now employed by large Georgia Mill, but have good reasons for wanting to make change. Address No. 2909.

WANT position as superintendent of good yarn or weaving mill. Could take some stock in plant. Thoroughly competent and now employed by large mill but for good reasons would like to make change. Address No. 2925.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in mill in North or South Carolina. Overseer on present job for 2 years. Good reason for wanting to make change. Reference from past and present employers. Address No. 2926.

WANT position as overseer of carding in mill of not less than 25,000 spindles by man 39 years of age, 8 years as overseer, 5 years on present job. Can furnish reference and good reason for wanting to make change. Address No. 2927.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man of long practical experience and able to get results. References furnished by leading manufacturers and former employers. Address No. 2928.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man 45 years old with 15 years experience as overseer and several years in other capacity. Best of reference. Address No. 2929.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of small yarn mill. Address No. 2930.

WANT position as manager or superintendent by man of long experience on all kinds of work in South and North. Special experience on tire, fabrics shirting, etc. Best of reference. Age 42. Address No. 2932.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large mill or superintendent of small mill. Now assistant superintendent but want larger job. Ten years practical experience and textile graduate of N. C. College of A. and E. Not married. Best of reference. Address No. 2933.

WANT position as secretary or secretary and treasurer of mill by man of good excellent ability and knowledge of cotton mill work. Thoroughly competent and honest. Clean habits. Address No. 2934.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill on colored work. Have been employed in colored goods mill for years, recently as superintendent. Wish to change to new mill with improved machinery. Address No. 2935.

WANT position as superintendent by experienced man of character and ability who can get results and keep mill going. Address No. 2936.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or assistant superintendent in 25,000 to 35,000 spindle mill. Now employed as assistant superintendent but wish to make change. Prefer mill in

WANT position as superintendent of mill by man of good habits and ability to get results. Will go anywhere if right kind of offer is made. Address No. 2938.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white or colored goods. Many years experience and reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2939.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding and spinning or carding in large mill. Long experience as overseer of carding and spinning and can get results which will please owners of mill. Address No. 2940.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Fifteen years experience. Can give best of references as to character, ability, etc. Address No. 2941.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill making plain goods of any class. Long experience. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2942.

WANT position as superintendent on plain weaving mill or yarn mill on hosiery yarn. Experienced on ring and mule spinning and can get production if it can be gotten. Address No. 2943.

WANT position as superintendent by man of good executive ability. Experienced on duck and yarns of all kinds. Can come at once for good offer. Address No. 2944.

WANT position as overseer of cloth and finishing room in large mill by man experienced on large variety of cloths and for some time recently on denim. Address No. 2945.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding or spinning or both. Experienced on wide range of yarns and can furnish reference from some of best manufacturers in South. Address No. 2947.

WANT position as superintendent by experienced man now employed but wishes to change for something better. Can furnish reference from some of best manufacturers in South. Address No. 2947.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2949.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Several years of successful experience and a wide range of work. Reference. Address No. 2950.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experience on all kinds of yarn and can successfully operate any size room. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2951.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill and can operate successfully any medium size mill. Would not consider less than \$3,000 per year. Address No. 2952.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can furnish reference as to character and ability and can get production and keep room in good order with plenty of help. Address No. 2953.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or second hand in large cloth room. Prefer white goods. Married, 33 years of age, 18 years in mill, 13 years as overseer. Address No. 2954.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North Carolina or Virginia. 33 years old and long experience in mill. Address No. 2955.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Twenty-five years experience on all kinds of coarse and fine yarns. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2956.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill in small town or rural district. Married and have three children. Twenty-one years experience in mill. Several as overseer. Address No. 2957.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience in both combed carding and spinning of fine yarns. Good reference. Address No. 2959.

WANT position as master mechanic by man with long experience in all kinds of power and drives in mill work in some of largest plants in North Carolina. Thoroughly reliable and competent. Address No. 2960.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on most all cloths can get good references from former employers if wanted. Address No. 2962.

WANT position as superintendent. At present spinner. Have run twisting and weaving. Especially experienced on duck and tire fabrics. Have successfully superintended at previous times. Best of reference. Would locate permanently in Texas if suited in price and location. Address No. 2961.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving, dyeing, or finishing. Have had experience on all lines and can furnish reference as to character and ability from former employers. Address No. 2963.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping, winding or twisting. Now overseer but wish to change. Age 30. Married, have three small children. Very best of references. Overseer past 6 years. Address No. 2964.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of good cotton mill. Would like to take charge of mill under construction with view of becoming superintendent when finished. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2965.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill in Georgia or Carolinas. Experienced on high grade cotton yarns and ducks. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2966.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of good habits and can furnish best of references from former employers if wanted. Address No. 2967.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Will go anywhere for good job. Can handle any size job. Good character. Address No. 2968.

WANT position as superintendent by man with long and varied experience. Can get results and keep help. Address No. 2969.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or efficiency man in large cotton mill. Would accept large weaving or cloth room. Thoroughly capable. Address No. 2970.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving in large mill on either plain or fancy work, have had experience with both positions and can give good references as to ability and character. Address No. 2971.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Practical mill man who can get can furnish excellent reference from former employer. Address No. 2973.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or winding and twisting in large mill or all in small mill. Have had number of years experience as overseer and results. Address No. 2972.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Can come at once and furnish good reference. Address No. 2974.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Good references. Address No. 2975.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendency of small mill. Can furnish best of reference as to character, ability, etc. Address No. 2977.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Can furnish references as to character and ability. Have had number years experience on all size yarns. Address No. 2978.

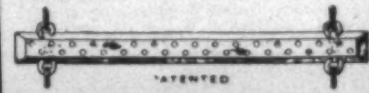
WANT position as overseer of spinning either day or night. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2980.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room on plain or colored goods or superintendent of small weave mill. Address No. 2976.

WANT Position as superintendent by man of long successful experience and a wide range of yarns and cloth. Address No. 2979.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding or spinning or both. Experienced on wide range of yarns and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2986.

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Send Us Your Order To-day

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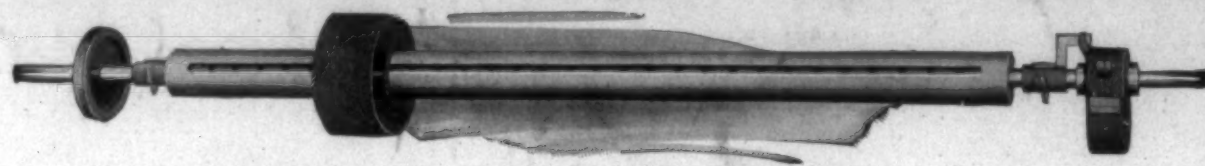
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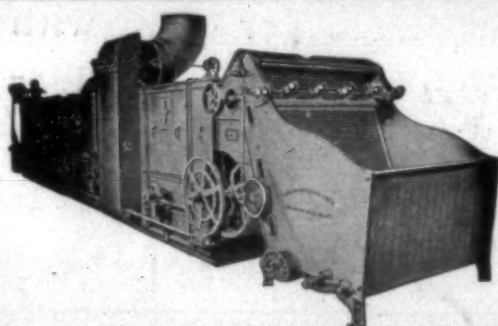


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